



Daily Report

East Asia

FBIS-EAS-88-092

Thursday

12 May 1988

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Japan

Talks 'Expected' To Resume With U.S.

OW1205130688 Tokyo KYODO in English 1240 GMT
12 May 88

[Text] Tokyo, May 12 KYODO—Japan and the United States are expected to shortly resume negotiations on Japan's liberalization of beef and orange imports from the U.S., Japanese and U.S. sources said Thursday.

The Japan-U.S. negotiations broke off last week with the U.S. rejecting a Japanese proposal to impose surcharges in return for the liberalization.

The issue has been brought before a multilateral panel of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) established to probe U.S. complaints over Japan's beef and orange import curbs.

In the talks to be resumed, Japan will make a new proposal on the surcharges in a bid to settle the dispute before the summit talks of seven industrialized nations to be held in Toronto in June, Japanese sources said.

The sources said Japan will propose a ceiling on the "charge" rate to be imposed, less changeability of the rate and Japan-U.S. verification of the charge system.

Deputy U.S. Trade Representative Michael Smith will visit Japan next week for working-level talks with Jiro Shiwaku, head of the Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Ministry's Economic Affairs Bureau.

However, it is not certain whether the U.S. side will be satisfied with the new proposal on surcharges.

U.S. Official Urges Defense Upgrade

OW1205082388 Tokyo KYODO in English 0340 GMT
12 May 88

[Text] Tokyo May 12 KYODO—U.S. Deputy Secretary of Defense William Taft met Foreign Minister Sousuke Uno on Thursday and urged Japan to upgrade its defense efforts, foreign ministry officials said.

Taft said the United States is urging its allies to shoulder a greater military burden for world security and to help the U.S. defend itself.

He said the U.S. strengthened its defense capabilities in the early 1980s but the situation has changed in the last two years.

Congress is now discussing whether the U.S. allies are sharing their defense burdens in a fair way and the allies should continue to upgrade their defense efforts, he said.

Taft, who arrived from Seoul on Wednesday for a two-day visit, said the U.S. Government is not considering reductions in its military commitment worldwide and added it will continue to try to maintain world security, the officials said.

They said Uno pledged Japanese efforts to upgrade its defense capabilities.

Taft held talks with Defense Agency Director General Tsutomu Kawara on Wednesday night and made a similar request.

Increased Surveillance Request

OW1205093988 Tokyo KYODO in English 0757 GMT
12 May 88

[Text] Tokyo, May 12 KYODO—U.S. Deputy Secretary of Defense William Taft urged Japan on Thursday to introduce longer-range early warning aircraft and other long-range surveillance systems as part of a four-point proposal for boosting its defense capabilities.

In a speech delivered at the Japan National Press Club, Taft praised Japan's recent increased contributions to its security, but said it "can and should play a larger part in defense efforts in the (northeast Asia) region."

He suggested four ways for Japan to improve its defense:
—Acquisition of longer-range early warning aircraft, over-the-horizon radar and other systems to extend Japan's "security perimeter."
—Cooperation on arms procurement and joint U.S.-Japan technology development.

—Increased support for U.S. forces stationed in Japan.

—More official development assistance to countries such as the Philippines, Turkey, Afghanistan, and island nations in the South Pacific.

Taft indicated that Shintaro Abe, secretary general of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party, Foreign Minister Sousuke Uno and defense officials who he met with earlier in the day were receptive to the suggestions, and that Japan might take action on some of the issues in the "short term."

He said the latest requests would also be discussed when U.S. Secretary of Defense Frank Carlucci visits Tokyo in June for talks with Defense Agency Director General Tsutomu Kawara.

Japan has responded to U.S. requests to distribute the defense burden among allies "more rapidly and to greater effect" than other countries, Taft said.

But he added that more needs to be done to counter the Soviet military buildup which he said presents a "growing threat" to East Asia.

His two-day visit to Japan, ending Thursday, is the last stop on a two-week trip to member nations of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and South Korea to discuss burden sharing.

Though the U.S. Government, due to looming budget and trade deficits, is under pressure to control military spending, Taft denied that the United States is retreating from its commitment to the defense of Asia.

"America will remain a Pacific power in the 1990s and beyond," Taft said.

He stressed that the United States would not ask Japan to take on offensive missions, though he did not specify what action the United States may be taking to quell concerns in countries neighboring Japan that increased defense spending here may pose a threat to the region.

Okuno To Rescind Remarks on Wartime Action
OW1205042588 Tokyo KYODO in English 0311 GMT 12 May 88

[Text] Tokyo, May 12 KYODO—Cabinet minister Seisuke Okuno said Thursday he will rescind a statement on Japan's wartime action which has offended China.

Okuno, state minister in charge of the National Land Agency, told reporters his statement has caused trouble, especially to Foreign Minister Sousuke Uno.

Okuno said he will correct his statement made at a House of Councillors plenary session Wednesday in which he said he believes the 1937 Marco Polo Bridge accident occurred accidentally.

The incident took place in July 1937 when Japanese and Chinese troops clashed near the bridge on the outskirts of Beijing, leading to the 1937-1945 Sino-Japanese war.

He told the upper house session that his view is shared by former U.S. Ambassador to Japan Edwin Reischauer in his book titled "The Japanese."

The military clash is generally believed to have been initiated by Japanese forces.

Foreign Minister Uno said at an upper house foreign affairs committee meeting Thursday that he telephoned Okuno on Wednesday night and asked him to refrain from making further remarks hurting the sentiments of Japan's neighboring countries.

Okuno triggered a diplomatic row with China last month when he made a statement denying Japanese aggressive behavior during World War II. He also made a similar statement Monday. Each opposition party held a meeting Thursday to discuss the Okuno issue.

The Japan Socialist Party and Komeito decided to present a nonconfidence resolution against Okuno at a plenary session of the lower house on Friday, their officials said.

The Democratic Socialist and Japan Communist Parties said they will join the JSP and Komeito in presenting such a resolution.

With the stiffened opposition stance, voices calling for Okuno's dismissal were fast spreading within the ruling Liberal Democratic Party, party sources said.

Opposition Demands Okuno's Ouster
OW1205101588 Tokyo KYODO in English 0914 GMT 12 May 88

[Text] Tokyo May 12 KYODO—Chief Cabinet Secretary Keizo Obuchi's ambiguous reaction to State Minister Seisuke Okuno's denial of Japan's aggressive behavior during World War II stiffened the resolve of opposition parties Thursday.

Political analysts said the government of Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita is now being asked to decide on measures to be taken against Okuno, including his possible dismissal.

In a meeting of the House of Councillors Cabinet Committee, Obuchi denied Okuno's statement Wednesday that the Marco Polo Bridge incident occurred accidentally reflected the government's official view on the matter.

Okuno, 75, state minister in charge of the National Land Agency, earlier Thursday expressed his intention to rescind the statement on the Marco Polo Bridge incident he made at a House of Councillors plenary session Wednesday.

The state minister, who was an official of the Interior Ministry, Japan's most powerful ministry during the war, said his view is shared by former U.S. Ambassador to Japan Edwin Reischauer in his book titled "The Japanese."

The incident, which occurred in July 1937 when Japanese and Chinese troops clashed near the bridge about 19 kilometers southwest of Beijing, led to the 10-year war between the two countries.

However, Obuchi remained ambiguous in his reaction to Okuno's remarks that Japan was not an aggressor during the war, angering China and South Korea.

In a meeting with opposition officials held later, Obuchi said there is "no cabinet disunity" over the Okuno remarks, touching off sharp reactions from the opposition camp.

Opposition members said Okuno's remarks should require his dismissal or resignation, officials said.

The major opposition Japan Socialist Party and Komeito, said unless the government takes clear steps to defuse tension over the Okuno case, they will present a no confidence resolution against him to the current regular Diet session.

The Democratic Socialist Party, which had taken a cautious stance in the controversy, said it is prepared to join the JSP and Komeito in submitting such a resolution, party officials said.

Prime Minister Takeshita said at a meeting of the House of Councillors Finance Committee that Okuno vowed to take appropriate action if his comments are found to be improper.

"I think this is just that time," Taskeshita said.

Takeshita said he wants to speak privately with Okuno to hear his explanation for having made the controversial remarks.

Okuno last month made similar statements denying Japan's aggressive war actions, touching off a diplomatic row with China and causing anti-Japanese feelings among South Koreans.

In the meantime, a group of hawkish Diet members of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party held an emergency meeting and supported Okuno.

Group chairman Shizuka Kamei said Okuno's resignation or dismissal would pose a serious political problem in Japan. "We will tackle the problem by risking our life," he said.

The meeting was attended by 21 of the 41 group members.

Foreign Ministry Spokesman Comments

OW1205102788 Tokyo KYODO in English 0934 GMT
12 May 88

[Text] Tokyo, May 12 KYODO—Foreign Ministry official said Thursday relations between Japan and its closest East Asian neighbors are "being severely damaged" as a result of recent remarks made by a cabinet minister defending Japan's wartime actions.

Yoshifumi Matsuda, a Foreign Ministry spokesman, said Okuno and other Japanese officials have caused international stirs by playing down Japan's wartime aggression.

China and South Korea have sharply criticized comments made last month by National Land Agency Director General Seisuke Okuno, who said Japan was not an aggressor in World War II.

"I personally feel that in light of the fact that we as neighbors engaged in war against these countries ... we therefore should not make remarks that insult their feelings," Matsuda told foreign reporters.

Recent incidents that also angered China and South Korea included former Education Minister Masayuki Fujio's remarks in 1986 rationalizing Japan's past acts of aggression in those countries, and former Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's visit to Tokyo's Yasukuni Shrine honoring the war dead and "class a" war criminals such as wartime Prime Minister Gen. Hideki Tojo.

Matsuda also said Foreign Minister Sousuke Uno's statement during Tuesday's session at the Diet that Japan committed acts of aggression against China during the war represents the government's official stance on the matter.

Prime minister Noboru Takeshita has not made any official statement regarding Okuno's remarks and has only said the government will deal with Sino-Japanese relations in line with the 1972 joint statement between the two countries normalizing their diplomatic relations.

Matsuda answering reporters said, however, that Uno and Takeshita mean the same thing. "It's just a matter of style," he explained.

ROK Seeks Further Explanation

OW1205124688 Tokyo KYODO in English 1200 GMT
12 May 88

[Text] Tokyo, May 12 KYODO—The South Korean Government is still waiting for a more substantive explanation from the Japanese Government about its position on war responsibility, the South Korean Embassy said Thursday.

An embassy spokesman was referring to Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita's statement before the Diet Wednesday that Japan should be fully aware that its wartime activities are perceived abroad as aggression.

The prime minister did not, however, directly say the Japanese Government agrees with the widely held Asian view that Japan was an "aggressor nation."

The prime minister's remarks came in response to opposition party calls for an explanation of the government's stand on the issue in which Japanese Cabinet Minister Seisuke Okuno has repeatedly denied Japan's aggressive intentions in World War II.

The spokesman said that because the issue is an emotional one, the embassy is carefully monitoring the situation before issuing another official statement.

He said Pak Yun, minister of political affairs at the embassy, lodged an official protest with the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs on Tuesday.

The YONHAP news agency of Seoul on Wednesday quoted a Japanese ministry source as saying the protest message delivered by Pak was the strongest ever.

The embassy spokesman also said the South Korean government may issue a statement after the full text of Okuno's remarks in the Diet have been received and studied.

He added that the continuing string of such incidents is proving detrimental to the relationship between the two countries.

In a related development, the North Korean official daily NODONG SINMUN, carried a commentary Thursday morning on Okuno's remarks.

The commentary called the minister's remarks "a vicious challenge to the just world opinion" and urged Japan to "draw lessons from history that militarism is doomed to failure," according to the report filed by China's official XINHUA News Agency.

Japan annexed the whole of the Korean peninsula in 1910 and ruled it until its war defeat by allied forces in 1945.

Meanwhile, the PEOPLE'S DAILY, a Beijing newspaper which is the official organ of the Chinese Communist Party, gave front page treatment to Takeshita's statements in its Thursday edition, and included lengthy coverage of related comments by Chinese and Japanese officials.

Detained Hijacker Suspected DPRK 'Agent'
OW1205080088 Tokyo KYODO in English 0222 GMT
12 May 88

[Text] Tokyo, May 12 KYODO—Yasuhiro Shibata, a one-time hijacker suspected of being on a fresh terrorist mission, apparently traveled to North Korea after sneaking back to Japan under an assumed identity, according to notes published by the terrorist group.

Shibata's travels have become a focal point of interest to public security authorities who suspect that he is under orders to undertake a fresh terrorist mission, possibly in connection with the Seoul Olympics.

Police in Hyogo Prefecture, who have been holding Shibata since his arrest near his Tokyo home last Saturday, say he has been tight-lipped when questioned about his link to the Red Army group.

Shibata, 34, surfaced in Japan in April 1985, assuming the identity of Akira Nakao, a Japanese with dual North Korean nationality, and traveling with a fraudulent passport under his assumed name.

Shibata was a 16-year-old high school student when he joined a group of nine Red Army terrorists in hijacking a Japan Air Lines jet to North Korea in 1970.

Japanese public security authorities believe that Shibata has since been trained as an agent and is working for North Korea.

Immigration records show that Shibata traveled to six countries in Europe between August 1986 and June 1987.

Circumstantial evidence of Shibata's North Korea trip is based on private papers Shibata's Red Army terrorist group wrote from North Korea.

The papers mailed to Red Army sympathizers in Japan in September 1986, described the hijackers' daily life in North Korea. A copy of the papers was made available to KYODO News Service.

Shibata was among the eight surviving members of the Red Army group who contributed to the papers.

According to sources familiar with the Red Army group, plans for publishing the papers began in earnest in April 1986.

The sources ruled out the possibility that Shibata could have written his pieces in Japan and mailed them to North Korea.

Japanese public security officials say they suspect Shibata kept in touch with other members of the Middle East-based Japanese Red Army group during his trips to Europe.

The Japanese Red Army, which has claimed responsibility for a series of terrorist attacks outside of Japan, have vowed to destroy the Seoul summer Olympics to be held this fall.

Olympics Sabotage Suggested
SK1205010188 Seoul YONHAP in English
0056 GMT 12 May 88

[Text] Tokyo, May 12 (YONHAP)—The member of the Japanese Red Army recently arrested here probably came from North Korea acting under the North's instructions to prepare terrorist attacks to sabotage the Seoul Olympics, scheduled for Sept. 17-Oct. 2, a security source said Thursday.

Police said Tuesday that Yasuhiro Shibata, 34, recently arrested in Tokyo, was identified as one of the nine Red Army members who hijacked a Japan Air Lines (JAL) plane to Pyongyang in 1970.

Shibata's disguise, that of a Korean resident coming from Japan to North Korea, is a typical method used by North Korean agents who penetrate Japan or South Korea, the source said.

When arrested, Shibata reportedly carried a passport belonging to Akira Nakao, whose Korean name is Yi Hwang. Nakao went to North Korea many years ago and his father, who died in 1972, was the leader of Chochongnyon, a pro-Pyongyang Korean residents' organization in Japan, in Amagasaki City in Hyogo prefecture.

Japan's security authorities suspect that Nakao's elder brother, who was also arrested, is a North Korean agent.

Hyogo police discovered that Nakao's family did not remove his name from municipal records even after he returned to North Korea, leading police to presume that Shibata is aware of the Yi family's history. Consequently, police do not preclude the possibility that the Yi family has some connection with Shibata.

The source said Japanese security authorities, who believe that Shibata may communicate with Red Army members in Japan to prepare for sabotaging the Seoul Olympics, are intensifying their investigation into such a linkage.

In a related development, Japanese Foreign Minister Sosuke Uno indicated Wednesday that it is highly likely that Shibata is a member of North Korea's terrorist organization designed to obstruct the Seoul Olympics.

In testimony before the Diet's foreign affairs committee, Uno said Shibata's arrest would contribute to the establishment of anti-terrorism measures for the Seoul Olympics.

Minister Proposes Third World 'Marshall Plan'
OW1205030788 Tokyo KYODO in English 1123 GMT
11 May 88

[Text] Tokyo, May 11 KYODO—Japan should formulate its own "Marshall Plan" to recycle part of its current account surplus to the developing countries, former Japanese Foreign Minister Saburo Okita said Wednesday.

Okita made remarks at the opening session of a three-day conference on "global adjustment and the future of the Asian-Pacific economy," which was attended by more than 300 representatives from throughout the region.

Okita, noting Japan's current account surplus will be about 60-70 billion dollars every year for the next five years, said Japan should channel about one-third of the surplus, or 25 billion dollars a year, to developing countries.

"The new Japanese proposal could be as beneficial for the Third World as the Marshall Plan was for the reconstruction of Europe after World War II," Lawrence Klein, professor of University of Pennsylvania, said.

Former Deputy Prime Minister of Thailand Thanat Khoman, said, however, it was more important for Japan to first draw up specific ideas and forecasts about the plan in coordination with other developed countries before setting the amount of the fund.

According to Okita, Japan had already implemented by last month about 67 percent of its international commitments made in 1986 and 1987 to recycle 30 billion dollars through untied loans.

Regarding ODA (official development assistance), Okita said Japan has already achieved 7.5 billion dollars of its plan to double its ODA by fiscal 1992 to 7.6 billion dollars because of the yen's appreciation against the dollar.

A new ODA target should be about 0.7 percent of GNP, the figure adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in 1980, for the next five years, he said.

Japan's actual ODA was recorded at 0.29 percent of GNP for 1986.

Japan's ODA program in its fiscal 1988 budget totals about 190 billion dollars, making Japan the largest aid donor, surpassing the U.S. overseas budget of about 9 billion dollars for fiscal 1988, Okita said.

Fukuda To Attend 'Old Boy Summit' in Moscow
OW1205035088 Tokyo KYODO in English 0741 GMT
11 May 88

[Text] Tokyo, May 11 KYODO—Former Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda will depart on a three-day visit to Moscow Thursday to attend a summit of former world leaders and to possibly meet privately with Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, his office said Wednesday.

Fukuda will represent Japan for the sixth time at the Council for Interaction, a discussion forum for 27 former heads of state and government. Also referred to as the "OB (old boy) summit," the council was established at the initiative of Fukuda in 1983 for the purpose of working on solutions to pressing world problems.

The council is expected to focus on the upcoming Reagan-Gorbachev arms talks during their sixth round of discussions. Other topics scheduled for the discussions to be held Tuesday through Thursday include the future of the world economy, the current political situation, and issues concerning population and the global environment.

Among those members in attendance will be former West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and former French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, as well as observers from the United States, China, and other countries.

In the first meeting of the council to be held in Moscow, Soviet government officials are expected to explain recent Soviet initiatives to the former leaders.

Mongolia

Activities Commemorating CSSR 'Liberation'

Greetings to CSSR Leaders

OW1205031688 Ulaanbaatar International Service
in English 0910 GMT 9 May 88

[Text] General Secretary of the MPRP Central Committee President Batmonh and Prime Minister Sodnom have sent a message of congratulations to Czechoslovak leaders Milos Jakes, Gustav Husak, and Lubomir Strougal on the 43d anniversary of the Czechoslovak liberation from Nazi invaders.

The message says that the people of Mongolia cordially welcome and closely follow the profound social changes and the process of democratization in Czechoslovakia.

The Mongolian leaders highly assessed the recent foreign political initiative of the general secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee for creating a zone of trust, cooperation, and goodneighborliness along the borderline between the Warsaw treaty and NATO member countries.

The Mongolian leaders noted with satisfaction the long friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

Wreath-Laying Ceremony

OW1205003888 Ulaanbaatar International Service
in English 0910 GMT 10 May 88

[Text] On May 9th in Ulaanbaatar wreaths of flowers were laid at the monument to Soviet soldiers on Mt Dzaysan in commemoration of the 43d anniversary of the victory of the Soviet Army in World War II.

Present during the ceremony were Mongolian party and state leaders led by President Batmonh and Prime Minister Sodnom, generals and officers of the Mongolian People's Army, as well as representatives of Ulaanbaatar working people.

Embassy Celebration

OW1205031588 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian
1400 GMT 9 May 88

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 9 May (MONTSAME)—The CSSR Embassy in the MPR today hosted a reception on the occasion of the CSSR National Day, the 43d anniversary of the liberation of Czechoslovakia by the Soviet Army from the fascist yoke.

Present at the reception were B. Dejid, member of the Politburo and secretary of the MPRP Central Committee; P. Damdin, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the MPRP Central committee; C. Suren, deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers; chiefs of MPRP Central Committee departments; heads of MPR ministries and departments; as well as heads of a number of diplomatic missions of foreign states accredited in Ulaanbaatar.

At the reception, which was held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, Ambassador D. Rozbora and Comrade B. Dejid exchanged salutatory speeches.

Sodnom Tours Arhangay Province; Meets Workers

OW1205030588 Ulaanbaatar International Service
in English 0910 GMT 11 May 88

[Text] Mongolian Prime Minister Sodnom has recently visited Arhangay Province in the country's center. There he went around farms, cooperatives, met with the province's workers and stock breeders, and got familiar with the lives and work of the inhabitants of the province and their efforts at realizing the party's economic and social policy.

The prime minister, during his meeting with the executives and workers of the province, emphasized the need to develop democracy, review work methods, and promote the new economic mechanism which are the earners of success in work.

Minister Views Results of Trade Experiment

OW1205003688 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian
1835 GMT 6 May 88

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 6 May (MONTSAME)—Four new retail shops selling widely used consumer goods produced by individuals and labor cooperatives [tovarishchestvo] opened in the capital. This is only one of the new phenomena in the sphere of trade, which is shifting toward a new system of planning and economic mechanism this year. The experiment is bringing good results: In the first 4 months of this year, the MPR plan for trade, procurement, and public catering has been overfulfilled by almost 20 million tugriks.

Trade organizations are searching for new forms of operation in the new situation. With the coming of the warm season, it is planned to open in Ulaanbaatar 400 additional fast service centers and self-service tea rooms.

Students of secondary and tertiary institutions and others will be broadly enlisted for temporary jobs during the peak period in trade and services. Special attention is paid to rural trade and meeting the requirements of animal breeders. Some types of essential goods are sold exclusively to animal breeders, and special order departments have been opened for them in local stores. Mobile shops carrying a sufficiently wide range of goods regularly visit animal breeders in a number of places. Trade organizations are also planning experimental sales of goods to animal breeders on credit.

B. Sharabsambuu, MPR minister of trade and procurement, said in an interview with UNEN that not everyone in the trade system understands the principles of new (economic management) and is able to properly use the broad rights extended. The habit of waiting for instructions from above remains strong. Besides, there has been no noticeable improvement of business ties with production, economic, and other relevant organizations. Industry and foreign trade do not ensure regular procurement. For example, foreign trade organizations failed to supply 4,000 TV sets, which should have been received by trade organizations as early as in the first quarter of the year. Certain goods made in Mongolia do not conform to standards, and this makes sales difficult and causes price reductions. It is necessary to strictly carry out the trade economic experiment in the framework of the new economic mechanism, the minister emphasized.

Briefs

Ulaanbaatar-Beijing Air Service

The Mongolian Civil Aviation Board has begun direct air service between Ulaanbaatar and Beijing. Soviet-made Antonov-34 planes will carry passengers from Ulaanbaatar to the Chinese capital in just 3 hours. In the past, passengers had to travel 2 days and nights from one capital to the other by railway. [Text] [OW1205030988 Ulaanbaatar International Service in English 0910 GMT 9 May 88]

North Korea

Daily Decries South's Role in Gulf With U.S.
SK1205050988 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0459 GMT 12 May 88

[Text] Pyongyang May 12 (KCNA)—The No Tae-u clique of traitors immediately acceded to the recent order of U.S. imperialism for "assignment of role" concerning the situation in the Gulf area. This is a reckless military action for the No Tae-u group to directly involve itself in the criminal operation against newly-emerging countries as a shock brigade for the execution of the U.S. imperialists' global strategy.

NODONG SINMUN stresses this in a signed commentary today.

The commentary says:

The No Tae-u clique is a group of war-servants of U.S. imperialism who deserve denunciation of the entire nation and the world's peace-loving people.

This is not the first time the puppets committed criminal acts against the Third World countries.

In recent years they have taken an active part at the instructions of U.S. imperialism in its wars of aggression against Arab, African and Latin American countries.

By zealously complying with the U.S. imperialist master's demand for "assignment of role" concerning the Gulf situation, the puppets scheme to take it as an occasion for introduction of larger quantities of up-to-date military hardware in South Korea.

This reveals their ulterior intention to perpetuate the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialist aggressor forces in return for faithful compliance with the demands of the United States, the international gendarme, and step up the moves for a war against the North together with them.

The traitor No Tae-u is a heinous international butcher who voluntarily rushed to the fields for the U.S. imperialists' war of aggression in Southeast Asia and mercilessly killed tens of thousands of people there.

The No Tae-u group forsaken by the South Korean people intends to prove itself to be a faithful stooge in the execution of the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression as it did 20 odd years ago and thereby win favor of its master and prolong its remaining days.

No doubt, the recent measure is a prelude to a new dispatch overseas of troops.

The No Tae-u clique which schemes to offer the fellow countrymen as cannon fodder of its imperialist master so that they might die a dog's death and inflict damages on people of other countries will not be able to escape curse and denunciation of our people in the North and the South, the Arab people and progressive mankind of the world.

Soviet Fleet Arrives at Wonsan Port
SK1205052188 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0505 GMT 12 May 88

[Text] Pyongyang May 12 (KCNA)—A flotilla of the Soviet Red Flag Pacific Fleet entered Wonsan Port this morning.

The flotilla, led by Senior Vice Admiral of the Soviet Navy G.A. Khvatov, commander of the Red Flag Pacific Fleet, consists of the flag ship, antisubmarine cruiser "Novorossiysk," and the large antisubmarine ship "Admiral Zakharov" and the destroyer "Boyevoy."

Tens of thousands of working people in the city and People's Army soldiers warmly welcomed the mission of the heroic Soviet Army at the wharf.

A welcome function took place there.

The flotilla will stay at Wonsan Port till May 16.

Flotilla of the fleet paid official goodwill visits to Wonsan Port in August 1985 and July 1986.

Paper Comments on Okuno's 9 May Diet Remarks
SK1205052788 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0508 GMT 12 May 88

[Text] Pyongyang May 12 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today comments on the fact that director general of the National Land Agency of Japan Okuno said at the Diet on May 9 that there was nothing wrong in his statement that Japan had never launched a war of aggression against other countries during the period of the Second World War.

In a signed commentary the paper says:

His utterances are a shameless outburst gushing out militarist toxin and a vicious challenge to the fair public opinion.

The military maniacs are trying without hesitation to embellish and justify the history of the Japanese imperialists' criminal aggression. This is an irrefutable evidence that militarist policy is the major content of the Japanese Government's policy and the Japanese reactionary ruling quarters are repeating the past history of militarist aggression.

It is clear in all aspects that they attempt to brandish the sword of samurai again over the heads of the Asian people and realise the old dream of "Greater East Asia Coprosperity Sphere".

To justify their past history of aggression is an expression of a sinister intention to open a chapter of a new history of militarist aggression.

As exposed by Okuno's utterances, the Japanese reactionaries, captivated by ambition for overseas expansion, have become quite arrogant and reckless.

This compels our people and all other Asian peoples to heighten vigilance.

Japan should not run wild, mindful of the historical lesson that militarism is the road to destruction.

Party, Government Delegation Leaves for PRC
SK1105114188 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1022 GMT 11 May 88

[Text] Pyongyang May 11 (KCNA)—A party and government delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Kim Pok-sin, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-premier of the Administration Council, left here today for China. It was seen off at the airport by Choe Chong-kun, minister of foreign trade, other officials and Chinese ambassador to Korea Wen Yezhan.

Oretega Receives Envoy, Expresses Support
SK1205102088 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1006 GMT 12 May 88

["Nicaragua Will Take All Possible Solidarity Measures To Support Korean People, Declares Nicaraguan President"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang May 12 (KCNA)—Nicaragua is taking and will take all possible solidarity measures to support the Korean people in their struggle for the peaceful reunification of the country, declared Daniel Ortega Saavedra, president of the Republic of Nicaragua, when he met DPRK ambassador to his country Pak Myonghak on May 6.

Recalling Nicaragua's decision not to participate in the "Seoul Olympic games", he said: It is an obligation of the Sandinist National Liberation Front and the Nicaraguan Government to express solidarity and support to the fraternal Korean people who are under the wise leadership of respected Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il. Nicaragua discharged this obligation.

He condemned the criminal "Team Spirit 88" joint military maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique which aggravated the situation on the Korean peninsula.

He expressed full support to the proposal for convening a North-South joint conference put forward by Comrade Kim Il-song.

South Students Demand Joint Olympics
SK1105103488 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1017 GMT 11 May 88

["Students in Seoul Hold Fierce Demonstration, Denouncing U.S. Imperialism and the Puppets—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang May 11 (KCNA)—Hundreds of students of Koryo University Tuesday staged a demonstration, chanting "joint Olympics", according to a foreign press report from Seoul.

They critically contended the No Tae-u group aided "the bitter division of the Korean peninsula by rejecting North Korean demands to be made a co-host," hanging on the campus building a huge placard reading "Oppose the divided Olympics that hampers reunification of the divided nation".

Students also denounced U.S. imperialism, arguing "It is responsible for the division of Korea".

They undauntedly fought for two hours, dealing blows at the tear-gas-firing riot police.

Meanwhile, on Tuesday, the Olympic issue and peaceful relations with North Korea were reportedly splashed on wall posters, placards and leaflets at major university campuses in Seoul.

The wall posters were pasted up on May 9, too. They had the content demanding the withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Korea, etc.

Daily Criticizes No's Cabinet Reshuffle
SK1105115888 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1011 GMT 11 May 88

["Epileptic Fit From Consciousness of Crisis"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang May 11 (KCNA)—The traitor No Tae-u, at the first so-called "cabinet meeting" after the "cabinet reshuffle" on May 9, issued orders to his vassals to "establish a legal order" and "rigorously deal with actions violating legal order".

NODONG SINMUN today in a commentary says that the traitor used the term of "democracy" in every sentence and said that "the establishment of legal order" was necessary for it. But his fascist scheme to ruthlessly trample underfoot the democratic forces opposing dictatorship and aspiring after democracy with bayonets cannot be concealed, the paper notes, and goes on:

The partial "cabinet reshuffle" farce staged by the traitor No Tae-u a few days before the puppet cabinet meeting was not for democracy.

The traitor No Tae-u tries to reinforce the pillars of the murder and torture policy with his confidential servants trained in the spirit of the murderous gang and further intensify crackdown upon people and opposition forces.

The suppressive order of the traitor No Tae-u to his vassals after the "cabinet reshuffle" is a fitful cry over the situation which is tightening the noose around the neck of his group and part of the fascist offensive to bring under control the crisis of the shaking rule by harshly suppressing the action of people and opposition forces against the dictatorship and for democratisation on charges of violating "security" and "legal order".

But, the South Korean people will not yield to the bayonet of the dictator or be fooled by the deceptive "security" ballad.

The No Tae-u group must discard the foolish scheme to roll back the tide of the situation with bestial suppression at the point of the bayonet and step down from power immediately, as demanded by the people.

Paper Denounces Arms Buildup in South
SK1205111388 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1032 GMT 12 May 88

[Text] Pyongyang May 12 (KCNA)—MINJU CHOSON today in a signed commentary condemns bosses of the South Korean puppet National Defence Ministry for hatching up a dangerous plot to introduce more "up-to-date military technology" from the United States.

Noting that questions related to this would be discussed at the U.S.-South Korea military talks in Seoul and other military talks, the commentary says:

This is a criminal act to introduce new military technology from the United States and hasten the development and production of murderous weapons so as to step up preparations for a war.

The South Korean puppets, actively following the aggressive war strategy of the U.S. imperialists, are putting spurs to arms buildup for preparations for a war against the northern half of the country.

This year the No Tae-u clique allotted 5,730,000 million won for military expenditure, or 815,500 million more won than last year and is pushing ahead with the development and production of weapons and extensively introducing modern lethal weapons from the United States.

It should not go unnoticed that the clique claimed it was ready to increase "financial support" to the U.S. imperialist aggression forces in South Korea at the cost of introducing "up-to-date military technology" from the United States.

It is an unpardonable treacherous act that the No Tae-u group spends the money squeezed from the people in arms buildup and the "maintenance" of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces.

The No Tae-u group's frantic arms buildup move is a reckless attempt of those faced with a serious political crisis after a big defeat in the puppet National Assembly elections a few days ago to find a way out in strengthening confrontation with the North and igniting another war.

South Stages 'Digger Wasp' Exercise
SK1205044788 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0439 GMT 12 May 88

[Text] Pyongyang May 12 (KCNA)—The South Korean military fascist clique started military exercises code-named "Ttangbol (Digger Wasp) 88", making much ado every day by mobilizing not only puppet Army but also public servants of puppet offices and residents at large, according to a report.

On May 10, they suddenly let out a "mobile attack force" from a unit of the puppet Army and went through the motion of attacking an imaginary "enemy".

On May 11 they let fly even planes, inciting hostile feelings and war fever against the northern half of Korea.

This provocative racket by the military fascist clique is part of the large-scale feverish war exercises which have been going on all over South Korea since May 9.

CPRF Condemn New South Military Exercises
SK1205043188 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0423 GMT 12 May 88

[Text] Pyongyang May 12 (KCNA)—The Secretariat of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland in its Information No 468 Wednesday denounced the South Korean puppets for staging all over South Korea "all-out regular warfare exercises to cope with 88" directed against the North under the pretext of "safe opening of the Olympic games."

The exercises codenamed "Digger Wasp," "Agile Tiger," "Destroy Communism," "Shield," etc. in different areas are claimed to be designed to "test and supplement" the "counter-operation posture" and "military posture" against "provocations" from outside before the Olympic games and "establish an all-out security posture," the information notes, and continues:

This is a rash act of the puppets, who find themselves in a serious political crisis after a crushing defeat in the puppet National Assembly elections, to strengthen confrontation with the North under the pretext of the Olympic games and find a way out in starting a war.

The puppets again launched the large-scale "all-out regular warfare exercises to cope with 88" directed against the North when the U.S. imperialists are massing Armed Forces biggest in size ever known in and around South Korea under the pretext of the Olympics. This is motivated by an attempt to divert the public attention elsewhere at home and abroad, ignite a war against the North and shift on to us the responsibility for the breakup of the Olympic games.

The No Tae-u group should give up the anti-communist confrontation and war exercises precipitating its own self-destruction and step down from power without delay.

Kim Il-song Receives WPC Delegation
SK1105112888 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1020 GMT 11 May 88

[Text] Pyongyang May 11 (KCNA)—The great leader President Kim Il-song on May 11 received the delegation of the World Peace Council headed by its president Romesh Chandra on a visit to Korea. Present there were Yi Mong-ho, chairman of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and chairman of the Korean Anti-Nuke Peace Committee, and Kim Yong-sun, first deputy director of a department of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea. President Kim Il-song had a conversation with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. A gift to him was presented by them.

Daily Lauds History, Spirit of Chollima
SK1005231988 Pyongyang KCNA in English
2210 GMT 10 May 88

[Text] Pyongyang May 10 (KCNA)—NODONG SIN-MUN today dedicates a signed article captioned "Programmatic Guideline in Giving Full Play to the Spirit of Chollima in the 20th Anniversary of the Publication of 'Let Us Further Develop the Chollima Workteam Movement, a Great Spur to Socialist Construction', a classical work of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The article says:

Comrade Kim Il-song in his work summed up the history of development of the chollima workteam movement, a great spur to socialist construction, and its great vitality and expounded the tasks to strengthen and develop the movement.

The work is a historical one which proved the wise leadership of our party that had led the socialist construction to a great upsurge through the onward march of chollima during the period when our revolution faced the most difficult and complex situation at home and abroad and indicated the way of continuously giving full play to the revolutionary spirit of chollima to step up the onward movement of our people. The work put forward tasks to continue to develop in depth the chollima workteam movement, holding fast to the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, as the central tasks.

The work is a powerful ideological weapon for our people to (?vigorously) accelerate the construction of socialism and communism in the revolutionary spirit of chollima under the banner of the three revolutions.

The idea, theory and policies set forth in the work of the great leader fully demonstrated their validity and vitality through actual life.

With powerful advance along the road indicated by the work the revolutionary spirit of chollima has been kept high and mass movements vigorously pushed ahead with in our country. [sentence as received]

In the course of modelling the whole of society on the chuche idea in particular, the chollima workteam movement has been developed into the three-revolution red flag movement, the revolutionary spirit of chollima brilliantly carried forward and an epochal progress made in carrying out the three revolutions.

Under the wise guidance of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il various mass movements are being pressed ahead with, through which remoulding of man and technical and cultural reconstruction are energetically stepped up. It is a powerful verification of the validity of the idea, theory and policies give in the great leader's work that all the members of society have firmly established the trait of thinking and acting as required by the chuche idea in our country and uninterrupted innovations and miracles are being registered in the socialist economic and cultural construction.

The article goes on:

The important idea of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in the work is, first of all, to give full play to the revolutionary spirit of chollima to conduct vigorous massive onward movements for hastening the socialist construction.

The great leader Comrade Kim il-song has taught:

"Our country is not yet reunified and the revolution is not complete. Under such conditions, we have to maintain our advance, spurring on the galloping chollima."

The revolutionary spirit of chollima created in the grimmest period of our revolution is a precious revolutionary spirit displayed by our people in the course of bringing about a great revolutionary upsurge in the socialist construction, uniting as one around the party and the leader under the uplifted banner of chuche.

The chollima movement was a massive onward movement which showed that only when people advance, rallied closely around the party and the leader can they vigorously push ahead with revolutionary struggle and construction work no matter how difficult and heavy the situation and the task may be.

The revolutionary spirit of chollima which has wrought century-old miracles and feats in the history of our socialist construction is being successfully carried forward by the wise leadership of our party which holds fast to the mass movements at present.

Kim Tae-chung Criticized on Olympics Stance

SK1205031088 (Clandestine) Voice of National
Salvation in English to South Korea 2330 GMT 10 May 88

[Editorial: "People's Desire Should Be Respected"]

[Text] People's desire for democratization, which defeated the ruling party in the 13th National Assembly election, is getting more fervent this month. The indignation at the Kwangju massacre is mounting. Without healing the scar of the Kwangju massacre of May 1980, democratization of the South Korean society cannot be realized to the people's satisfaction. South Koreans, therefore, never forget the bloody Friday 8 years ago and they are calling for disclosure of the truth of the massacre and punishment of the ringleaders involved.

These days, however, a certain opposition leader showed improper behavior which cooled down our people's fighting spirit for democracy. He is criticized by the people. A few days ago, Kim Tae-chung said in television and press interviews that investigations of the Kwangju massacre and corruption scandals of the now defunct Fifth Republic, including (?property flight) abroad by former President Chon Tu-hwan and his family may be postponed until the Olympics is finished if they are obstructive to the successful hosting of the Olympic games.

People who voted for opposition candidates in spite of suppression and temptation are now angry at Kim's statement and feel something ashamed of having hoped much from opposition candidates. During some tours for the 16 December presidential election last year and 26 April Assembly election, Kim Tae-chung promised to make clear Kwangju massacre. This was the keypoint of his promises. After the National Assembly election tour, Kim [words indistinct] the duty assigned to the major opposition party, once again promised to disclose the truth of the Kwangju incident before the 1988 Olympics. Having become the major opposition party thanks to the people's support, the PPD should wage a vigorous struggle against the military involved in the Kwangju massacre because opposition party (?and politicians) should make it a rule to carry out people's desire. [Words indistinct] Kim Tae-chung of the PPD could be elected thanks to the Kwangju martyrs. Nevertheless, as soon as he was elected, Kim Tae-chung backed down from the promise. Furthermore, he is now dancing to the tune of the No Tae-u military dictatorship which is abusing the 1988 Olympics for their political purpose. [word indistinct] he forgets thousands of the Kwangju citizens were slaughtered just on May 8 years ago.

The scar of the Kwangju massacre still remains in the minds of the South Koreans. How dare Kim Tae-chung forget the cries of the Kwangju martyrs in the gruesome reality? How can he have the (?feast) to dance to the tune of the ruling party? It is betrayal of the conscience as an opposition leader. If he really meant what he said, what

was the promise for investigation of the Kwangju massacre before the Olympic games that he shouted during the election campaign? Was it only a political [word indistinct]? The people are not the object of political tactics and deception. If a politician trifles the people and is alienated from them, he cannot keep up his prestige. If an opposition party abandons its check function on the ruling party, and neglects [word indistinct] the people, it cannot perform its duty. A true opposition party should not submit to the ruling party's pressure. A true opposition leader should not act according to the attitude of the United States. A true opposition party or politician should follow the demands of the people and their [word indistinct], putting aside its self-interest.

The South Korean people are now [words indistinct] the Seoul Olympic games, but end of the four year's military dictatorship, democracy, and economy. To this end, they are urgently demanding that the truth of the Kwangju massacre be clarified and the No Tae-u military dictatorial group involved in it be punished. The opposition party, the major party in particular, should lead the van of the struggle against the military dictatorship for the investigation of the Kwangju massacre and thus should punish those involved in the bloodshed against the fellow countrymen and satisfy the grudge of those killed.

All (?who are in the opposition party) and politicians should exert their every effort to clarify the truth of the Kwangju massacre to [words indistinct]. South Korean people voted for opposition candidates out of their earnest desire for democratization. Now that the opposition leader disappointed and [word indistinct] the people with his [word indistinct] remarks, he should apologize to the people [words indistinct]. The investigation of the truth of the Kwangju massacre and the corruption scandals committed during the bygone Fifth Republic should never be postponed until the Olympic games is finished.

If [words indistinct] that a politician is bound to bring [word indistinct] tomorrow. The DJP, which failed to win the majority of seats in the National Assembly, [word indistinct] the dictatorship after the Olympic games. The military dictatorship is further sharpening their sword of suppression behind the curtain of the [word indistinct] of the 24th Olympics. If the opposition party and the politician are [word indistinct] by the [word indistinct] that will lead to the Kwangju massacre, then the opposition party and the politician can never be forgiven by people. It is May, the season of struggle, that many patriotic martyrs devoted themselves for democracy. The PPD and Kim Tae-chung should respect the people's trust and struggle to disclose the truth of the Kwangju massacre and punish the ringleaders. Thus they should contribute to the creation of a new turning point in the struggle for democracy.

VNS Reviews Selection of Struggle Methods

SK1205005288 (Clandestine) Voice of National
Salvation in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 23 Apr 88

[Talk from the "For a New Life" program]

[Text] The strategic and tactical guiding principle of mass struggle elucidated by the chuche-oriented strategy and tactics demands the correct combination of various fighting forms and methods. In this hour, I will talk about this issue.

First of all, I will talk about the correct selection and application of forms and methods of a mass struggle. As you know well, correctly selecting and applying forms and methods of a mass struggle are one of the fundamental conditions deciding victory or defeat of struggle.

In a word, forms and methods of a mass struggle are an issue concerning the types and forms of a struggle. There are legal, semilegal, and illegal struggles according to fighting conditions; a violent and nonviolent struggle according to fighting [words indistinct]; a political and economic struggle according to the purpose of struggle; and large-scale and small-scale struggles determined by the scope of the struggle.

Forms and methods of struggle are an important (?means) to attain the purpose of the struggle. Even though reactionary forces are in an inferior position and the zeal of the masses is high, struggle cannot escape failure if a fighting form and method, an important means to attain its purpose, is not correctly chosen and applied.

Therefore, when we contemplate how main fighting forms and methods are decided and in what way this struggle is waged amid a prevailing situation, we can (?win victory) in the struggle. For the correct selection and application of fighting forms and methods, we should, first of all, take the subjective and objective situation and the degree of resistance of the antireform forces into consideration, viewing the degree of preparedness of the main forces as fundamental. Such fighting forms and methods chosen without taking the subjective and objective situation and the degree of resistance of the antireform forces into consideration while viewing the degree of preparedness of the main forces as fundamental can not be scientific.

Thus, these fighting forms cannot arouse the sympathy of the masses nor can they bear a practical effect.

In particular, the fighting forms and methods, which are chosen on the basis of subjectivism without taking the degree of preparedness of the main forces charged with the reform movement into account, whatever fighting forms and methods they may be, cannot attain the

expected goal but will result in failure. Therefore, the degree of preparedness of the main forces should be viewed as fundamental in selecting fighting forms and methods.

Now I will talk on how fighting forms and methods should be correctly combined. This issue is one of the important issues that make it possible to increase the efficiency of a mass struggle by giving full play to the creative power and resourcefulness of the masses. The correct combination of various fighting forms and methods makes it possible to achieve the masses-orientation of struggle by having even those classes and strata, which are unsatisfactory and not thorough, join in the struggle. It can be said that this was shown well by the June democratic resistance of last year without even going into other examples.

At that time, various fighting forms and methods, ranging from such lowest-level and easiest fighting forms as the 10-minute blackout by all masses, television-viewing boycott, and the blowing of horns to mass street political rallies and demonstrations and the grand peace march of the people, were created and combined and as a result, almost 5 million masses rose up in the resistance.

Important in combining various fighting forms and methods is, first of all, to combine a political struggle with an economic struggle. A political struggle, which is aimed at realizing the independence of the masses, is a struggle that seeks to solve basic problems of social reform. That is, a political struggle is a struggle to realize the democratic rights and freedom of the working masses, to put an end to the reactionary rule, and build a new independent and democratic society. Without a political struggle, the basic interests of the masses—the primary democratic and civil rights of the masses—and genuine freedom and liberation cannot be put into practice.

Aimed at improving the present living status of the masses, an economic struggle alone cannot help realize the basic interests of the masses and the fundamental demands of social reform. But it helps to have a broad range of the masses join in the struggle, promote their awakening, and develop the reform struggle on the masses-oriented foundation. Without an economic struggle, making the struggle masses-oriented by awakening a broad range of the masses and by having them join in the struggle cannot be achieved nor can a political struggle be successfully waged.

Therefore, correctly combining a political struggle with an economic struggle is an essential demand for developing the reform movement. If only a political struggle is demanded while branding an economic struggle as reformism or unionism as asserted by some people, this will do harm to the masses-orientation of the movement and result in making a left-leaning error. To the contrary, insisting only on an economic struggle would be a reformist trend and a right-leaning error that will make

the way of struggle lost and make it impossible to realize fighting goals. Thus, a political struggle should always be combined with an economic struggle in a mass struggle.

Also important in combining various fighting forms and methods is to correctly mix a violent struggle with a nonviolent struggle. A violent struggle is, in principle, an indispensable fighting form in the decisive period of the reform movement. However, it can be said that even during the period of preparations of the reform movement, a violent struggle can be selected and applied as an alternate to smash the violence of the enemy and as a way to open a new phase in a mass struggle.

A nonviolent struggle is an important means to put a broad range of the masses into the reform movement, awaken them to consciousness, and organize them. These two important means of a mass struggle require the correct combination. However, if only a violent struggle is carried out, even though the masses do not sympathize with and accept it, it will result in left-leaning adventurism, in causing unnecessary sacrifice, and in losing a broad range of the masses. To the contrary, only carrying out a [words indistinct] struggle and nonviolent struggle under the pretext of preserving reform forces from the enemy's suppression—a right-leaning surrendering trend—lays a big obstacle to developing a mass movement. In this context, it cannot but be said that as partly shown in the course of the June democratic resistance of last year, blocking the advance of the masses while only carrying out a nonviolent and peace demonstration when demonstrating masses tried to wage a self-defending violent struggle in the teeth of the military dictators' harsh violent suppression was a manifestation of a right-leaning deviation.

Also important in combining various fighting forms and methods is to correctly mix a legal struggle with an illegal struggle.

A legal struggle, a struggle openly waged within the framework of (?violating) the law fabricated by the rulers, is a mighty fighting form that makes it possible to have a broad range of the masses join in the struggle.

An illegal struggle means a struggle waged by ignoring the law of the dictatorial group. It is a mighty fighting form that can deal a heavy blow to the enemy.

Closely combining a legal struggle with an illegal struggle under the South Korean situation, where unprecedented fascist suppression is rampant, is one of the basic problems deciding the success or failure of a mass struggle.

What is desirable in (?guiding) a mass struggle at present is to adopt a legal struggle as a basic form and to combine it with a semilegal or illegal struggle.

Under the present condition in which fascist suppression is harsh and the masses' political and ideological consciousness is immature, a legal struggle helps to guarantee the masses-oriented nature of the struggle, to develop this nature onto a higher level, and promote the accumulation and growth of fighting forces.

As confirmed by the situation since the so-called 29 June declaration, carrying out only a legal struggle under the condition in which the enemy's fascist suppression is harsh makes it impossible to successfully develop a mass struggle.

Proceeding from this, a legal struggle should be combined with a semilegal or illegal struggle to put the enemy on the defensive, and the masses who participate in the struggle should not only be politically disciplined but also be united to incessantly develop the fighting situation.

Also important in combining various fighting forms and methods is to correctly combine a large-scale struggle with a small-scale struggle. The scale of a mass struggle is decided by how wide a region it covers and by what degree the masses participate in.

A large-scale struggle is a struggle that covers major cities, regions, and industrial sectors and that includes a single class or stratum of society or many classes and strata. Therefore, such a struggle not in this scope is a small-scale struggle.

A large-scale struggle is matchlessly mighty, but it cannot be waged at any moment nor can it be conducted only with a subjective desire. Therefore, a small-scale struggle should be incessantly waged along with a large-scale struggle in every appropriate period to develop a mass struggle, thus facilitating the process of awakening and organizing the masses.

South Korea

Government To Consider Bigger Defense Burden
SK1205010588 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English
12 May 88 p 1

[Text] Defense Minister O Cha-pok yesterday indicated that Korea is willing to consider sharing more of the defense burden with the United States.

"The government recognizes the necessity for providing the United States with maximum support within its capability," he told U.S. Deputy Defense Secretary William H. Taft.

A press release issued by the Defense Ministry after the meeting said O told Taft it is not desirable for the two countries to seek a drastic change in the bilateral military relationships based on a "shortsighted judgment."

"We should not be silly to mar the existing common interest by hastily working a change in the military relationships between the two countries and a shortsighted judgment," O said.

Taft demanded that Korea shoulder more defense burden for the security of Korea and its surrounding area.

Taft urged Korea to increase its expenses in the ROK-U.S. Combined Defense Improvement Program (CDTP) and to provide maintenance service for U.S. aircraft operating in the Northeast Asia, according to a spokesman for the Defense Ministry.

During the meeting, which lasted for about an hour from 9:30 a.m., O and Taft agreed to discuss the cost-sharing issue in detail at the 20th Security Consultative Meeting in Seoul early next month.

The spokesman quoted Taft as telling O that there would be no change in the U.S. commitment to the security of Korea but the U.S. government is suffering from financial difficulties in shouldering defense responsibilities.

Taft cited as reasons the growing U.S. trade deficit and defense budget cuts, the spokesman said.

Last week a Defense Ministry official said the government would reject the U.S. request that Korea share the defense expenses for security in the Gulf.

He said it would be impossible for Korea to provide direct support for security in the Gulf, including the dispatching of Korean naval vessels to the region.

Instead, he said, the government is considering providing maintenance service for U.S. naval aircraft operating in North-east Asia.

Sources said the United States is asking Korea to spend an additional \$60 million annually to support American troops here.

O and Taft discussed the areas in which Korea can spend more, including joint military exercises and combined defense improvement programs to upgrade the combat capability of both U.S. and Korean forces, the sources said.

Korea, which allocates 5.5 percent of its gross national product for defense, currently spends \$27,000 to \$30,000 a year per American serviceman as part of its effort to foil a possible attack from Communist north Korea.

Korea contributed \$287 million last year in direct costs, plus \$1.6 billion indirectly through tax exemptions and land leases for the upkeep of American troops here.

Korea will study ways to reinforce the Korean-U.S. joint military capability on the Korean peninsula, Foreign Minister Choe Kwang-su told visiting U.S. Deputy Defense Secretary William H. Taft yesterday.

Choe said Korea's contribution could be discussed in detail during the Korean-U.S. Security Consultative Meeting (SCM) early next month, according to a Foreign Ministry official who attended the meeting at the ministry.

However, it will be difficult for Korea to financially support programs for security in other areas because of the domestic situation, he quoted Choe as saying.

Choe reminded Taft that Korea already spends much more of its gross national product on defense than Japan and European countries.

Kim Yong-sam Hopes To Visit PRC, USSR
SK1205052088 Seoul YONHAP in English
0510 GMT 12 May 88

[Text] Seoul, May 12 (YONHAP)—Kim Yong-sam, re-elected Thursday as president of the opposition Reunification Democratic Party, expressed his hope to visit China and the Soviet Union.

Meeting reporters after his re-election, Kim said diplomacy by the opposition parties will be increasingly important.

If possible, I would like to visit China and the Soviet Union as a means of suprapartisan diplomatic efforts on the occasion of the Soviet and Chinese participation in the Seoul Olympic games, Kim said.

South Korea does not have diplomatic relations with any communist country.

Confirming a recent report that he was willing to meet with North Korean president Kim Il-song, Kim said he would meet with the Pyongyang leader anytime if it is necessary for peace on the Korean peninsula and for national reunification.

The opposition leader resigned from the RDP presidency on Feb. 8, taking responsibility for his defeat in the presidential election last year. His resignation was also intended to pave the way for a merger of the opposition forces before the April 26 general elections.

Kim said North Korea's absence from the upcoming Seoul Olympics is heartbreaking, adding that every effort should be exerted up to the last minute so that the games can be held as a festival for the whole Korean people.

Turning to domestic politics, Kim said President No Tae-u should conduct a vote of confidence as he promised during the presidential election campaign last year.

Kim said his understanding was that No had cited a national referendum as one way of determining the people's confidence in him. Kim added that No should keep his election pledges.

During the election campaigning, No said that he would ask the people to indicate their confidence in him as president after the Seoul Olympics, scheduled for Sept. 17-Oct. 2.

No, however, did not specify how such a determination would be made.

Kim said the party's official position on the matter will be decided after the Olympics.

Kim said he would discuss the RDP's parliamentary strategies with leaders of the two other major opposition parties next week.

The three parties—the RDP, the Party for Peace and Democracy led by Kim Tae-chung, and the New Republican Democratic Party headed by Kim Chong-pil—won a combined majority of seats in the April parliamentary elections.

Government Changing Policies Toward North
SK1105022588 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English
11 May 88 pp 2, 4

["News Analysis" column by staff reporter Kang Song-chol: "Seoul Olympics Will Help Pave Way for S.-N. Reunity; Seen To Promote Northern Diplomacy"]

[Text] The government is changing its policies toward north Korea, hoping for a major change in strained inter-Korea relationships after the Seoul Olympics.

During a policy briefing session following his inauguration in February, President No Tae-u called for an end to the "unproductive diplomatic war of attrition" between south and north Korea.

He said the nation need not be overly concerned by north Korea's diplomatic relations with third countries.

No said the nation should deal with inter-Korea matters "in an elder brotherly manner" based on its economic superiority over the North.

Minister of National Unification Yi Hong-ku echoed No's position, saying: "We should reconsider the policy of isolating north Korea. Emphasis should be put on cooperation, rather than on competition."

Yi said it is important to make "grand changes" in the people's attitude toward inter-Korea matters rather than to develop new unification policies.

Officials working on inter-Korea matters generally agree that the Seoul Olympics will provide a turning point in relations between south and north Korea. "Successful staging of the Olympics will enhance the nation's international prestige. That, along with changes in international political situations, may help bring about an epochal change in the inter-Korea relationship," said Choe Pyong-po, spokesman for the National Unification Board [NUB].

President No predicted at a news conference last month that the Seoul Olympics will set the stage for rapprochement.

"I am convinced that epoch-making momentum for reunification will come during my tenure," he said. He then renewed a call for summit meetings between south and north.

He hinted that efforts were being made through various channels to resume dialogue between Seoul and Pyongyang.

Seoul's northern diplomacy, considered one of the top priorities of the No government, is aimed at improving ties with the Soviet Union, China and other Communist countries. The nation has diplomatic ties with none of the East-bloc nations.

No has said he hopes that full diplomatic relations will be established with Beijing during his five-year term.

Government officials expect the Olympic Games this year to foster a favorable ambience between Korea and the Communist participants. China, the Soviet Union and most East European countries will participate in the Seoul Olympics, disregarding north Korea's call for a boycott.

"The Seoul Olympics will offer a momentum for the nation to push its northern diplomacy more actively," Foreign Minister Choe Kwang-su said.

Improved relations with China and the Soviet Union, north Korea's two closest allies, would help foster a climate conducive to bringing about changes in the strained relationship between south and north Korea, Choe said.

The changes would make it easier for the government to push its proposal for joint entry of the two Koreas into the United Nations as an interim measure until unification.

During campaigning for the presidential election, No suggested that he would not oppose the United States and Japan recognizing north Korea first, if there were guarantees that the Soviet Union and China would do the same to the south.

He even proposed that heads of state of both sides visit each other's capital and deliver an address on nationwide TV.

In formulating new policies toward north Korea, the government seems ready to respect views from the opposition parties, academia and various circles of society.

"The opposition parties have come to have more seats in the National Assembly than the ruling party. It may lead to more lively discussion of unification policies in the Assembly," said NUB spokesman Choe.

"The channel of contact with north Korea, however, must be a unified one, that is the government," he added, stressing that discussion of unification policies should be conducted within the framework of the nation's liberal democratic system.

Unification officials predicted it would be difficult to resume inter-Korea dialogue "within the very near future."

They said, however, they hope the situation will gradually change after the Olympics and that north Korea will realize the benefit of talking with the south and return to the negotiating table.

May Propose Joint Entry Into UN
SK1205021588 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English
11 May 88 p 3

[Text] The government may propose temporary joint entry of South and North Korea into the United Nations for one or two years on a trial basis, Minister of National Unification Yi Hong-ku was reported as saying yesterday.

One or two years after admission, the two sides could renegotiate their memberships or withdraw from the world body, Yi said in an interview with the CHOSUN ILBO, a vernacular daily.

"The contemplated measure is to help 60 million brethren in the south and the north be fully represented in the United Nations," Yi said.

Currently, south and north Korea have only observer missions in the international organization.

"The move would help clear worries that joint entry of both sides into the United Nations might perpetuate the national division," Yi added.

Stressing the need to resume inter-Korea dialogue, Yi said the talks could develop into multilateral meetings.

"However, we will not accept the north's call for a three-way talks because that proposal is designed to have the U.S. forces stationed in the south withdrawn," he said.

North Korea has been demanding three-way talks among south and north Korea and the United States.

Yi said he thinks the most practicable form of contact between south and north Korea under the present conditions is the Red Cross talks.

"I hope the Red Cross talks help pave the way for discussing exchanges of commodities and opening other channels of talks," he said.

Meantime, an informed source said the government is studying various measures to make a "breakthrough" in inter-Korea relationships.

"We will push for the resumption of inter-Korea talks and the simultaneous admission of both sides into the United Nations. The government is also expecting a more lively discussion on unification policies," he said.

He said the utmost emphasis is being placed on restoring mutual trust between south and north Korea.

"Restoring mutual trust will take time. And I suppose that the inter-Korea talks would resume only after the Seoul Olympics," he said.

Resumption of Olympic Talks With North Urged

SK1105063788 Seoul YONHAP in English
0623 GMT 11 May 88

[Text] Seoul, May 11 (YONHAP)—A group of 35 South Korean dissidents Wednesday urged in a letter to the leaders of South and North Korea that the two sides resume dialogue to find ways for South and North Korean athletes to participate together in the Seoul summer Olympics.

Ham Sok-hon, the Rev. Mun Ik-hwan and five other dissident leaders were on hand when the letter, addressed to President No Tae-u and North Korean leader Kim Il-song, was read aloud at the Young Mens Christian Association (YMCA) building in downtown Seoul.

The letter, signed by 35 dissidents, said, we hope that athletes from both South and North Korea will participate in the games and thereby pave the way for further dialogue and exchanges between the two sides.

The letter also said the Seoul Olympic games slated for Sept. 17-Oct. 2 are a good opportunity for the people of South and North Korea to meet in a non-political setting.

The dissidents said they will send the letter to President No Tae-u by mail while delivering a copy to Kim Il-song with the help of the National Unification Ministry.

The first inter-Korean talks on North Korea's participation in the Seoul Olympiad were held on April 9, 1984. In October last year, following a number of such talks, North Korea rejected an offer by the International Olympic Committee (IOC) which proposed that Pyongyang stage five Olympic events.

In January, North Korea announced it would boycott the games unless it is allowed to be a co-host, threatening to call for an international boycott if its demand is not met.

The IOC and the South Korean Government have said that co-hosting the games is out of the question. Seoul, however, has said that it would be willing to continue talks with the North up until the eve of the games, if necessary, in order to find a solution.

DJP Proposes Inter-Party Olympic Body

SK1205002988 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
12 May 88 p 2

[Text] Rep. Yun Kil-chung, chairman of the ruling Democratic Justice Party, yesterday proposed the formation of an inter-partisan consultation body to support the Summer Olympics to be held in Seoul.

The proposal, drafted at a daily meeting of party executive in the morning, was issued during a press conference at the Seoul Olympic Organizing Committee during the new DJP leader's visit.

He said, "It is hoped that the parties will render helping hands to the project, for national prestige," proposing the suspension of political strife.

"The interpartisan Olympic supporting apparatus, when organized, is to pool the wisdom of the ruling and opposition parties for the successful staging of the Games," he explained.

Yun stressed that the parties should seek "further development of the country rather than indulging in a struggle for power" on the occasion of the Olympics.

Spokesman Kim Chung-wi added that, if the opposition decides to agree with the proposal, the rival parties will be able to lead the nation's energy to "harmony and reconciliation" through the sports meet.

Kim Yong-sam Reelected RDP President

SK1205043488 Seoul YONHAP in English
0416 GMT 12 May 88

[Text] Seoul, May 12 (YONHAP)—Opposition leader Kim Yong-sam Thursday regained the formal leadership of his Reunification Democratic Party (RDP) three months after he resigned in a surprise move to bring about an opposition merger which failed to materialize.

Kim was unanimously re-elected RDP president at the party's national convention capping the return of the three most influential opposition leaders, known here as the three Kims, to the formal leadership of the opposition camps reorganized following the April 26 general elections.

Later in the day, the convention will elect five party vice presidents.

After his re-election, Kim told the convention that we will not seek radical reforms or rapid changes accompanying chaos but gradual ways to realize political and economic development amid stability.

Kim also expressed his willingness to cooperate with the government of President No Tae-u, particularly in such foreign policy matters as national security and the efforts to resolve trade disputes with foreign countries.

We will not be stingy in extending cooperation to the government when it works for democratic reforms, he said.

Kim added, however, that the recent reorganization of the government and the ruling party raised doubts about the government's attitude toward the country's democratization.

Kim's long-time political rival Kim Tae-chung also returned to the presidency of the Party for Peace and Democracy last Saturday after leading the party to an upset victory over the RDP in the general elections last month. Before the elections, the RDP had been the main opposition party.

Bowing to public pressure for a pre-election opposition merger, Kim Tae-chung also resigned as president of his party about one month after Kim Yong-sam's resignation.

For the first time in the country's 40-year modern history, the three major opposition parties won a combined majority of National Assembly seats in the April elections.

President No's ruling Democratic Justice Party won 125 seats, 25 short of a majority in the 299-member unicameral parliament.

Kim Chong-pil, who served as prime minister during the presidency of Pak Chong-hui, assassinated in 1979, has remained president of the conservative New Democratic Republican Party since before the mid-December presidential election last year.

The three Kims, ousted from politics in 1980 by the then military-controlled government, returned to the political arena last year and ran unsuccessfully for president against No Tae-u.

DJP, Government View Policy Toward Opposition
SK1205011588 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English
12 May 88 p2

[Text] Key government and the ruling party officials met yesterday to discuss ways to counter expected opposition offensives on major political issues.

Prime Minister Yi Hyun-jae, DJP Chairman Yun Kil-chung and other key party officeholders discussed negotiations on opening the National Assembly, the opposition's demand for the release of political prisoners and its request for an investigation into alleged irregularities of the previous government.

The talks were preceeded by a cabinet-party consultation session earlier in the day and a Chongwadae meeting Tuesday.

Attendants included Home Minister Yi Chun-ku, Justice Minister Chong Hae-chang, DJP Secretary-General Pak Chon-pyong and floor leader Kim Yun-hwan.

The officials decided to accommodate opposition requests on major issues, sources said.

However, they resolved to resolutely reject attempts to unseat the current government and disrupt the nation's liberal democratic system, the sources added.

In an effort to foster an atmosphere of cooperation with the opposition, the government and the DJP are said to have agreed on an amnesty for political detainees at an early date.

The amnesty may come around May 23, Buddha's birthday and a national holiday, according to the sources.

The senior policy-makers shared the view that they should positively consider opposition requests for special Assembly panels on the 1980 Kwangju incident and the alleged irregularities of the government of the Fifth Republic.

When to form the special committee and other details should be subject to negotiations between the ruling party and the opposition, the sources said.

They said the administration and the DJP believe probes in the Assembly should not be exploited for political reprisal.

Cabinet and DJP officials want the Assembly probes to focus on healing the scars left by the previous republic, rather than on taking punitive steps against the persons involved, the sources said.

The ruling camp is also opposed to expanding the investigation to former President Chon Tu-hwan.

The DJP plans to convey its basic stand to the three opposition parties over the weekend or early next week.

Kim Tae-chung Urges Probe of Chon Tu-hwan
SK1205072088 Seoul YONHAP in English
0655 GMT 12 May 88

[Text] Seoul, May 12 (YONHAP)—Opposition leader Kim Tae-chung indicated Thursday that former President Chon Tu-hwan should face a National Assembly probe of the Kwangju incident.

Mr. Chon, then head of the joint investigation headquarters of the martial law command, was one of those deeply involved in the 1980 Kwangju incident, said Kim, president of the main opposition Party for Peace and Democracy (PPD).

Chon was head of the Defense Security Command and acting director of the Korean Central Intelligence Agency in May 1980 when Kwangju citizens took to the streets protesting the martial-law government.

After more than 10 days of protests, martial law forces were sent to the southwestern provincial capital to suppress the civilian uprising. The government announced later that 191 citizens and soldiers were killed when the uprising was quelled. Opposition parties, however, have said more than were killed. [sentence as received]

Kim told reporters, although you can make a political consideration in punishing those responsible for the incident, there can be no sanctuary in revealing the truth.

The ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP), however, said recently that the former president should not be investigated on any matter by the National Assembly.

The ruling party won 125 National Assembly seats in the April 26 general elections, short of a majority, while opposition parties made a strong showing, winning 166 of the total 299 seats.

Kim's party emerged from the elections as the dominant opposition group with 71 seats. Kim, who resigned as PPD president in mid-March to pave the way for an opposition merger, regained the party's presidency on May 7.

The opening session of the new National Assembly is expected around the end of this month. Opposition parties said they will organize an Assembly fact-finding committee to investigate the Kwangju incident.

The martial law government arrested Kim on sedition charges the day before the Kwangju uprising began on May 18. Kim, a native of South Cholla province, was sentenced to death by a martial-law court later in 1980. He was released in December 1982.

Asked if he wants to include President No Tae-u in the National Assembly's investigation, Kim declined to be specific, saying I didn't refer to the incumbent president.

President No Tae-u was the commander of the capital garrison command in charge of Seoul's defense around May 1980.

Kim added that the National Assembly should investigate whether his arrest for sedition by the government then in power had any political overtones. Kim has said he was not involved in the Kwangju uprising.

The opposition leader said the National Assembly should reveal what caused the Kwangju incident, who ordered the martial law forces to fire on citizens, and exactly how many people were killed during the suppression.

The truth behind the incident, the government's manipulation afterward, the brutality of the investigation authorities during the government's probe and the role of the United States in the incident must also be investigated, he added.

DJP, Opposition Differ

SK1205002788 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
12 May 88 p2

[Text] The ruling and the opposition parties are at loggerheads over whether to investigate the alleged corruption and irregularities of former president Chon Tu-hwan and his family members.

The controversy is looming larger as the opening of the new National Assembly draws nearer.

The ruling Democratic Justice Party opposes the probe into the alleged corruption and irregularities of the Chon family as its may stir up national feeling and offer no benefit to the nation.

On the other hand, the opposition, led by the Party for peace and Democracy, presses for an immediate investigation of alleged illegal accumulation of wealth by Chon and his in-laws and relatives.

The opposition said the probe on the Chon family is one small step toward clearing away the undesirable legacies of the Fifth Republic.

The government party criticizes the opposition for seeking to open its offensive on the No Tae-u administration through investigation of the alleged fraudulence of the former president and his family members.

It further complained that the opposition intends to carry on the investigation until after the Olympics to coincide with pressure for a confidence vote on President No Tae-u.

If the Chon investigation coincides with the vote of confidence, it will put the national politics in serious disarray, one ruling party official feared.

The government party said that it can not initiate the investigation on the Chon family just on the basis of "rumors."

The opposition asserted that the government has no choice but to probe the former president when it provides concrete and substantial evidence.

The Party for Peace and Democracy and the New Democratic Republican Party Tuesday set up special committees to gather evidence on alleged capital accumulation by the Chon family through illegal means.

The two opposition parties, however, did not clarify whether they will seek assurances from the ruling party to probe the Chon family at the National Assembly before the opening of the new legislature.

The opposition urges the ruling party to investigate the Chon family by recalling the remark made by President No Tae-u, who said "there should be no sanctuary in the probe of corruptive and irregular acts."

Kim Tae-chung has said that pursuant to the result of the investigation, all assets illegally amassed by Chon and his relatives must be seized.

He further said, "There is no valid reason or justification for the former president to expect that he can be exempt from the justice under the law."

Kim recalled that former president Chon himself took back the fortunes of those who illegally amassed assets through the abuse of power during the Pak Chong-hui rule.

Opposition Plans To Revise 'Undemocratic' Laws
SK1105014388 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
11 May 88 p 2

[Text] The opposition is to move to repeal or abolish what they call "undemocratic laws" when the new National Assembly opens.

The laws under review number as many as 100, including the National Security Law, the Social Security Law and the Social Protection Law, which allegedly contain provisions restricting human rights.

Regulations for the operation of the parliament, the Political Party Law, the Law on the Assembly and Demonstration and other laws on labor affairs were also branded as tools for authoritarian rule.

The opposition parties charged that the governing parties over the past few decades enacted 'undemocratic laws' to protect their grip on power and to facilitate the implementation of administrative procedures at the cost of the basic rights of the people.

Most notorious are laws passed by the "Legislative Assembly" made up of appointed members during the formative days of the Fifth Republic, according to legal experts for opposition parties.

Officials of the 71-seat Party for Peace and Democracy said it will seek to scrap or amend various laws limiting the basic rights of citizens as soon as the 13th National Assembly opens.

The repeal and amendment will be made within the framework of clearing away the undesirable residue of past dictatorial administrations, a PPD spokesman said.

PPD president Kim Tae-chung has said that the party will initiate an institutional reform of the Agency for National Security Planning and the Defense Security Command to ensure that they will no longer meddle in politics again in the future.

The PPD also intends to amend various economy-related laws to guarantee the independence of the central bank and to protect the rights of workers.

Besides, the first opposition party vowed to amend the law on the local autonomy system to enable the people to elect chiefs of each administrative unit through popular vote.

The second opposition Reunification Democratic Party last week set up a special committee for the revision of anti-democratic laws.

Initially it began to review 43 laws, aiming at repealing or scrapping them in the new parliament.

As part of steps to clear the legacy of the Fifth Republic, the RDP will try to revise the Law on the Treatment of Former Presidents and the Law on the Advisory Council of Elder Statesmen, to prevent the government from giving special favors to former heads of state.

For its part, the ruling Democratic Justice Party inaugurated a "special committee on improvement of laws to show a positive stance towards democratization in the area of law.

Parties Prepare To Revise Constitution Laws
SK1205014988 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English
12 May 88 p 2

["News Analysis" column by staff reporter Yu Kun-ha:
"Wranglings on 'Evil' Bills To Set Tone For New Assembly;
Parties To Revise, Repeal 'Antidemocratic' Bills"]

[Text] If the 12th National Assembly can be characterized by a constitutional revision, the soon-to-open 13th Assembly is likely to be marked by revision of a vast set of subordinate legislations.

Superficially, the revision work may look like simple repairing of lower legal structures following the amendment of the backbone Constitution.

But the task implies a far more important meaning of washing away the decades-old residues of the Yusin (Revitalization) era.

Beginning from 1972, various kinds of "evil" legislation have been enacted and implemented either out of such a big motive as power maintenance or for such a minor one as administrative convenience.

Now, politicians from ruling and opposition circles alike seem to be aware of the call of the new era for true democracy which can be realized partly through abolishing laws limiting basic human rights.

The government and its party have already expressed a position that they would move to eliminate "venomous" elements of various human rights-related legislations.

Opposition parties look more determined to rescind or revise antidemocratic laws. As part of their offensive against the ruling side, they have set up their own panels to promote abolition of wicked legislations.

The number of laws targeted for revocation or revision by both sides amounts to around 100. They were mostly legislated during the Yusin era or in the process of launching the Fifth Republic.

When the new Assembly opens, the ruling and opposition camps are most likely to sharply confront each other over the handling of this issue.

The basic position of the ruling Democratic Justice Party is progressive, at least outwardly, as shown by the remarks of its chairman Yun Kil-chung. Yun recently said: "If there are evil laws, we the ruling party will volunteer to correct them."

But actually the DJP appears to be taking a wait-and-see attitude, calculating that an initiative from the ruling side in this issue is not quite desirable in a strategic sense.

DJP officials say that if the party mulls its draft bills for laws to be revised, they will serve as binders for it in the negotiations with opposition parties.

"The best strategy is to face the opposition with our cards left blank and search for compromises," they said. The DJP is reportedly making a list of legislations which the opposition is seeking to cancel or revise. It has not moved further than doing a basic deliberation on most of those listed.

But the party appears to be aware of a need to prepare for the revision of the Assembly Act and the legislation of an act on the Assembly power to probe state affairs.

In the case of the Assembly Act, the DJP is considering changing the legal system by simplifying the act and stipulating details in the Assembly Regulations.

DJP officials say the beauty of this idea is to avoid the trouble of revising the act every time a need arises.

To make the Assembly more productive, it also plans to shorten the speech time in the plenary session and fix the opening time of the Assembly at 2 p.m. and the closing time at 10 p.m.

The party says that as the Assembly will likely be open year-round, it would be desirable to avoid overnight session.

In the legislation of an act on Assembly investigation of state affairs, the DJP is set to promote irregular investigations rather than a regular one on the ground that the latter will cause unwholesome side effects.

But if the DJP insists on avoiding a regular investigation, it is bound to face strong resistance from the opposition.

The Party for Peace and Democracy and the Reunification Democratic Party have been clamoring for abolition of restrictive laws in the dimension of wiping out the harmful legacy of the Fifth Republic.

Despite his recent conciliatory gesture, PPD president Kim Tae-chung has repeatedly stressed that the most urgent task of the new Assembly is to repeal and amend antidemocratic laws.

He specifically labeled such laws as the National Security Act, the Social Security Act, the Act on Assembly and Demonstration and labor-related acts as "evil" and demanded an across-the-board revision and revocation of these legislations.

The party says the National Security Act has been completely abused for oppressing political dissidents in a total ignorance of its legislative purport.

It also demands a fundamental revision of the three labor-related laws—the Labor Union Act, the Labor Dispute Adjustment Act and the Labor Standards Act—which were only partially amended in the 12th Assembly.

A sharp conflict is expected between the PPD and the ruling side over the handling of a large set of laws legislated by the founders of the Fifth Republic.

The PPD has claimed an outright abolition of "all the wicked laws legislated at random by military people following the May 17 Incident of 1980."

Given the present atmosphere within the PPD, young lawmakers of the party are expected to aggressively push for revocation of these laws as soon as the new Assembly opens.

Another sector on which the party lays emphasis is local autonomy-related laws which were railroaded by the ruling party just before the closing of the preceding Assembly.

But it is not expected to demand an immediate revision of the autonomy-related laws as there is some time left before the local autonomy system is implemented.

The PPD will also promote revision of policy-related laws as it seeks the setup of the Public Security Commission aimed at guaranteeing the neutrality of the police.

The Reunification Democratic Party has already begun deliberation on a wide range of legislations containing poisonous elements.

The party's panel for screening anti-democratic laws has selected initially 43 laws for deliberation. Included are the National Security Act, the Political Party Act, the Political Funds Act and the Act on Treatment of Former Presidents.

It plans to complete revision drafts for some of those targeted laws for submission to the first session of the new Assembly.

In the face of such active moves among political parties, the government is in the position that it can do anything for democratization of the nation.

It is willing to accommodate opposition calls for revision of human rights-related laws since even without opposition demands, it was planning to modify them.

But at the same time, it finds some opposition demands unacceptable for the maintenance of order. For instance, it regards the consideration of rescinding the National Security Act and incorporating it into the Criminal Code as out of the question because the law is indispensable in preserving the democratic system.

Government officials say that as the bad image of the act was caused largely by an extensive use, a stricter enforcement of the act would solve the problem.

The government has for its part been preparing drafts of various problematic legislations and is set to present them for approval in the Assembly.

Na Ung-pae on Import, Farm Policies
SK1205061688 Seoul YONHAP in English
0612 GMT 12 May 88

[Text] Seoul, May 12 (YONHAP)—South Korea, confronted with internationalization and liberalization trends, will gradually liberalize imports of foreign beef and other agricultural products, Deputy Prime Minister Na Ung-pae said Thursday.

In a breakfast meeting with 500 graduates of the top management course at Seoul National University, Na also said the government will expand the current small-scale of the agricultural sector by boosting the ceiling for farmland ownership and industrializing rural areas.

Na, concurrently minister of economic planning, said the ceiling on farmland ownership will surge from the current 3 hectares to 12 hectares, to increase the number of entrepreneur farmers.

The top economic planner said the government will set a minimum-wage level and support low-income wage earners.

He said the government will focus on amending various laws seen as a hindrance to business activities, in order to achieve economic growth in the private sector.

Businesses 'Gearing Up' To Branch Into PRC
SK1205004188 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
12 May 88 p9

[Text] Major business groups are gearing up efforts to branch out into China, encouraged by the imminent opening of direct trade with the Communist country.

They have already increased manpower solely taking charge of business related to China and strengthened the organization of their branch offices in Hong Kong through which they have so far traded with China.

In addition, they are dispatching workers to Taiwan in a bid to help them learn the Chinese language and customs.

The creation of a special committee for economic cooperation between Korea and China jointly by the government and private economic sectors either this month or next month is prompting them to prepare steps for the advancement into China.

It is generally expected that direct trade with China will be realized just before or soon after the Seoul Olympic Games slated for Sept. 17-Oct. 2.

With the opening of direct trade with China, major business groups are of the opinion that they should be able to set up branch offices in Beijing, Shanghai and other large cities in China from early next year.

According to business circles, the Daewoo Group has recently increased manpower of its Hong Kong branch office to 30.

Daewoo, whose target in trade with China this year is set at \$300 million, also has picked 12 employees who will work at a branch office in China and sent them to Taiwan early this month to learn Chinese for 10 months.

It has also recently completed the construction of a refrigerator assembly plant in China, becoming the first Korean business concern to run a factory in the Communist country. The plant is scheduled to go into full operation from July.

The Daewoo Group is expected to win a contract for a mammoth construction project in China so that it plans to dispatch additional 50 workers to Taiwan to learn Chinese within this year.

Meanwhile, the Samsung Group, which organized a team to handle China-related business in 1981 first, has sharply increased the number of employees undertaking the learning of Chinese both at home and in Taiwan.

It will soon convert the branch office of its subsidiary Samsung Electronics based in Hong Kong into an incorporated firm in preparation for the branching-cut into China. Samsung Electronics is now pushing ahead with the construction of a plant in China.

Cheil Sugar, another subsidiary of the Samsung Group, will export a plant for the production of chemical spices to China. The plant costs \$20 million and will annually produce 30 million tons of spices. The Lucky-Goldstar Group plans to open a liaison office in Beijing within this year.

It recently dispatched an executive staffer to the branch office in Hong Kong, empowering him to take control of all business related to the setting up of liaison and branch offices in China in the days ahead.

The Sunkyong Group, which seeks to achieve \$190 million in trade with China this year, has recently recruited 17 persons in Hong Kong as salesmen of its incorporated firm in the British colony.

It also sent seven workers at its branch office in Hong Kong to Taiwan to help them learn Chinese.

The Ssangyong Group selected 20 workers at the branch office in Hong Kong and has had them learn Chinese from a native Chinese.

It recently applied of bidding for a construction project in China.

The Kolon Group is determined to set up a branch office in China and has consequently increased manpower of its branch in Hong Kong.

It recently invited a high-ranking official from Hong Kong to pave the way for investment in China and also plans to invite a large number of influential Chinese with this year.

The Hyundai Group which launched effort to branch out into China later than its local rivals recently set up a 15-member team dealing with business in the Communist country starting a 13-week Chinese learning course for the team.

It also organized a 20-member team in preparation for the opening of direct trade with China and the setting-up of branch offices.

Major business group which seek to advance into China plan in common to take part in various exhibition and fairs to be held in Hong Kong, Macao and other regions adjacent to the Communist country.

They also plan to install neon sign advertisement boards in Hong Kong and special free economic zones in China.

Business circles predict that the nation's trade with China this year would increase 50 percent over last year to the \$4 billion level.

Criticism of Market Openings Reported

SK1105010988 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
11 May 88 p 6

["News in Review" column by economic editor Yu Chin-su: "Should Smaller, Weaker ROK Farmers Die To Save Bigger U.S. Counterparts?"]

[Text] "Should smaller, weaker farmers of Korea die to save their bigger, stronger U.S. counterparts?"

"Is Uncle Sam, regarded here for over four decades as a freedom fighter and beloved philanthropist, stooping to become a Shylock or notorious wicked trader?"

"Why do the incumbent Korean and U.S. governments play a leading role in severing 'blood-tied' relationships between the close, longstanding, allies just because of 'trivial' things?"

"Are Koreans forced to import polluting commodities out of weakness?"

These and the other bitter questions were fired immediately after the five-day Korea-U.S. trade talks last week in Seoul.

In the working-level officials' talks, Korea merely bowed the knee to ever-growing pressure to open the domestic market, making great concessions on a wide range of issues.

A critic put it: "A foregone conclusion was reached even before the two sides started negotiations over pending issues. The aggressive, threatening Americans brought their weaker Korean counterparts to the table only to demonstrate that they are sitting together for talks."

Riveting our keen attention, among other things, was the controversial cigarette issue.

The negotiations made it compulsory for Korea to virtually liberalize imports of American and the other foreign-brand cigarettes beginning in July.

Under the bilateral agreement, American cigarette companies will be allowed to advertise their tobacco products through domestic magazines and other publications in this country—where cigarette ads have never been accepted and where the mere possession of foreign cigarettes had been illegal for citizens.

The Korean government was forced to permit U.S. cigarettes into Korea for the first time in 1986.

The Seoul trade talks will also halve the domestic sales prices of imported American cigarettes to the 700-won level from July.

The 700-won mark for one pack is too low, compared with that of Japan and Taiwan whose trade surplus with the United States far surpasses Korea. The price in Korean currency is some 1,300 won in Japan and some 900 won in Taiwan. West Germany, Britain and the other advanced countries also cannot catch up with Korea in a race to lower foreign-brand cigarette prices.

One observer claimed "The Korean cigarette market will be a paradise for foreign-brand cigarette lovers because it offers the lowest prices. From July 1, moneywise American travellers will have a good opportunity to buy cheap U.S. cigarettes in this paradise for their return-home trips."

Last year, Korea imported \$8,496,000 worth of foreign cigarettes and other tobacco products. The figure shared 0.18 percent of the nation's cigarette market last year, according to statistics available at the Finance Ministry.

Other statistics available showed: The Japanese share was 9.6 percent for the April-October period of last year and the Taiwanese share was 10.1 percent for the first half of last year.

If the 700-won level price is allowed, sales of foreign brands will skyrocket. Foreign news quoted U.S. Trade Representative Clayton Yeutter saying, sales of foreign brands on the Korean market will undoubtedly reach "several hundreds of millions of dollars" a year.

The abrupt bowing to American threats will precipitate the collapse of the domestic cigarette industry, especially tobacco growing farmers.

On top of that, inviting the wrath of many Koreans is that the strongest economic power in the world has been thrusting ahead with a notorious export policy of health-harming cigarettes.

The further opening of the domestic market is unavoidable as the nation depends for some 40 percent of its total exports on the United States. And its trade surplus with Washington reached nearly \$10 billion last year.

Even more, the United States seems never to abandon its aggressive negotiations and threats of trade retaliation to open up the Korean market.

In the coming months the stronger U.S. pressure will center around wider opening of the agricultural market against the powerful resistance of 10 million farmers who are determined to fight to the death for survival.

Already, farmers' groups have launched anti-U.S. activities as well as drives to prevent the government from importing U.S. farm products.

Korea, in its Seoul talks, agreed to open its market to imports of avocados, meat extracts, vegetable juice and frozen potatoes for French fries effective July 1.

Claiming that the United States is passing its economic crisis on to Korean farmers, Korean farmers' groups are ready to spread their anti-U.S. campaigns across the country.

The coming trade negotiations between the two countries should reflect "equally the positions of the farmers of both sides" in order to solve trade disputes in a smooth fashion, said trade experts.

The government is also urged to work out a comprehensive scheme including the overhaul of the industrial structure to cope with the ever-worsening global economic environment.

Couldn't we take the offensive in the trade war? Many Koreans vented angrily.

Singapore

U.S. Expulsion of Envoy Noted 'With Regret'

*BK1105142588 Singapore Domestic Service in English
1400 GMT 11 May 88*

[Text] The government notes with regret that the U.S. Government has asked for the withdrawal of Mr Robert Chua, the first secretary, political, of the Singapore Embassy in Washington, D.C., without any substantial reason. In a statement issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the government says it stands by its press statement of the 7th of May, which gave the reason it had requested the United States to recall Mr E. Mason Hendrickson, the first secretary, political, of the U.S. Embassy in Singapore.

Today's statement adds that Mr Robert Chua is an exemplary officer of the Singapore Foreign Service who has done excellent work in Washington D.C. He has at all times scrupulously observed universal norms of diplomatic conduct. The U.S. State Department has made no allegations against him.

The statement says Mr Chua's withdrawal is a sacrifice to the [words indistinct] of the United States, and the Singapore Government agreed to it with deep regret. It also says the Singapore Government wants to get this issue over with by completing the investigation for it shares with the U.S. Government the desire to put the unfortunate event behind them.

Minister Tells Foreign Powers Not To Interfere

*BK1105150488 Singapore Domestic Service in English
1400 GMT 11 May 88*

[Text] The acting foreign minister, Mr Wong Kan Seng, has reminded all foreign powers and influence groups not to interfere in Singapore's domestic affairs, be they Amnesty International, Asia Watch, International Commission of Jurists, Committee of 100, (?Philadelphia) Lawyers, [word indistinct] human rights groups, and the [words indistinct]. Mr Wong, who is also the community development minister, said the government would like to put behind us the unfortunate incident of a U.S. diplomat interfering in our domestic politics in what was otherwise our excellent bilateral relations with the U.S.

Emphasizing on the differences between Singapore and America, Mr Wong stressed that it was important for Singaporeans to understand that critical judgment was always necessary even when dealing with friends. Mr Wong was speaking at a preview of an exhibition at the National Museum.

He said being different does not mean better or worse or that the American political system was a bad one although Singaporeans were [words indistinct] from the Americans. He said Singaporeans, like any other people anywhere, wanted the same thing—a decent life for

themselves and a hope for a better future for the family. But how to achieve this was a question that only citizens of that country could answer.

Mr Wong stressed that this was the reason why the government insisted so strongly and would continue to do so that Singapore's political system must be a matter only for Singaporeans to decide.

He said there was nothing illegal or wrong for people to form or join political parties or stand as independents in elections against the PAP [People's Action Party] government. This was to be expected in a democracy, and no one was arrested simply because he was against the government. But, he would be arrested if he conspired with Marxists, or communists, or became proxies to foreign interests.

Mr Wong stressed that this was not the first time foreigners had thought they knew better than Singaporeans what was good for Singapore. It would also not be the last time that we were the recipients of gratuitous advice.

Mr Wong said some of the international criticisms that we have received on our use of the Internal Security Act, our objection of certain offshore publications, and even the imposition of the death penalty on convicted drug traffickers were no doubt well-intentioned. But he said Singaporeans must realize that all of these [words indistinct] who would not bear responsibility if their criticism was ill-founded or their side happens to be wrong. He said if Singapore failed, none of them would have to bear the consequences. It is not their lives or their families' future that were at stake. It was for Singaporeans to decide for themselves how they want their country to be run.

Minister Ong Addresses Trade Union Protest

*BK1105150888 Hong Kong AFP in English 1045 GMT
11 May 88*

[Excerpts] Singapore, May 11 (AFP)—An estimated 2,000 trade unionists and workers Wednesday staged a protest here against alleged U.S. meddling in Singapore's domestic affairs.

First Deputy Prime Minister Ong Teng Cheong, who heads the National Trade Union Congress (NTUC), urged the U.S. Government to "cease its hostile acts immediately." [passage omitted]

Mr. Ong's remarks to a capacity crowd at the NTUC conference hall were interrupted by applauding supporters waving banners and placards proclaiming "U.S.: Hands off Singapore" and "Singapore politics for Singaporeans only."

Witnesses said the crowd, inside and outside the conference hall, totalled about 2,000.

Other witnesses said two busloads of people brandishing placards against alleged U.S. interference drove past the U.S. Embassy Wednesday without stopping. [passage omitted]

Saying U.S. interference was nothing new, Mr. Ong recalled a 1957 incident in which, he said, the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) had donated 500,000 Singapore dollars (worth about 165,000 U.S. dollars at the time) to help the labour front government defeat the PAP [People's Action Party] in the 1959 general election.

In 1961, he said, a CIA official tried to bribe a high ranking security officer with an offer of one million U.S. dollars for certain classified information.

"When the Singapore Government protested to the U.S. State Department, the State Department offered Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew 10 million U.S. dollars to hush up the matter," Mr. Ong said.

"The prime minister rejected this offer and instead asked for 100 million U.S. to help Singapore's development. The State Department was not prepared to pay that much, but what is important is they acknowledged their improper conduct," Mr. Ong said.

He suggested the U.S. activities could be linked to efforts to ensure close allies in the region.

"We all know that South Korea and Taiwan are firmly under U.S. influence and Hong Kong will be reverted to China in 1997 and the Americans have no chance of bring it under their influence.

"But little Singapore a very prosperous nation is very independent and the Americans think it would be useful to bring it under their influence so that they can have a firm foothold in this region," Mr. Ong said.

U.S. officials have described Singapore as among America's strongest allies in Asia.

Alleges 'Black Operations'

*BK1105144288 Singapore Domestic Service in English
1400 GMT 11 May 88*

[Text] More than 4,000 unionists and workers gathered at Singapore Conference Hall to register their indignation at American interference in the domestic politics of Singapore. Speaking at the rally the NTUC secretary general, Mr Ong Teng Cheong, said the NTUC has received information that some local leaders in one of its union branches are being cultivated by black operators. Mr Ong, who is also the second deputy prime minister, said he was told this by a foreign union leader. He said Singapore would have to keep a close watch on this development.

He added that only a small group of naive Singaporeans would doubt the charges of black operations against the government. Mr Ong said Singapore, a tiny, independent nation with incorruptible leadership, was a challenge to big powers who wanted to influence and control. He said the sooner Singaporeans woke up to this reality, the better. Mr Ong said black operations against us are not [word indistinct]. Ten other union leaders also spoke at the rally. Trade unionists and workers, carrying slogans denouncing foreign interference in Singapore, drove past the U.S. Embassy before and after the rally.

MP Says Opposition 'Fighting for Americans'

*BK1005153688 Singapore Domestic Service in English
1100 GMT 10 May 88*

[Excerpts] The government's parliamentary committee for home affairs has warned of the resurgence of the drug problem in Singapore. [passage omitted]

The government's parliamentary committee on home affairs has also expressed disappointment that the opposition element, both in and outside Parliament, are fighting for the wrong people. Mr Chen said the opposition was fighting for the Americans. He also said he and his parliamentary colleagues wondered whose side the member for Potong Pasir, Mr Chiam See Tong, was on. Mr Chiam See Tong has rejected the government's disclosure on the American interference in Singapore's domestic politics. Mr Chen, who is the MP for Clementi said: We are not talking about [words indistinct] interference by a diplomat from the American Embassy. He stressed that he was talking about an issue which affected all Singaporeans.

Paper Views Charges Against U.S. Diplomat

*BK1005123788 Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES
in English 10 May 88 p 20*

[Editorial: "Outsiders Keep Out"]

[Text] The American denial that its officials have tried to meddle in domestic Singapore politics is only to be expected. Although it is not totally unknown for countries to admit to such impropriety, the standard practice is to reject the charges and claim innocence. It may even be that the American officials responsible for the US Government's statements over the weekend were acting in good faith, telling the truth as they knew it. But that does not necessarily mean very much in a country notorious for its multiplicity of government agencies and for the left hand often not knowing what the right is doing. Indeed, it is not uncommon for different arms or agents of the government to be pursuing diametrically opposite aims, as shown by the arms-for-Iran scandal in which some White House officials were busily trying to secure the release of American hostages by selling arms to Iran at the very time that top officials like Secretary of State George Shultz were taking a very hard line against Iran in particular and bargaining for hostages in general.

Presumably, there are people who find the Government's allegations hard to believe. To all appearances, the United States is an admirer of Singapore and of the Government and should have no reason to be rocking the boat here. But sceptics would do well to ask themselves this—why would the Government point the finger at the US, of all countries, unless it has indisputable evidence? Even assuming, as some cynics would have it, that the Government is in deep political trouble and wants a foreign scapegoat to divert attention, there are surely other easier targets. Why pick on the US, which is not only admired by many Singaporeans, who could be antagonised by the accusation, but also critical to Singapore's well-being, economically and, in a less direct manner, militarily? To believe that the Government would capriciously accuse the US is to believe it has completely taken leave of its senses.

The US, on the other hand, has a long record of intervention in the internal affairs of other countries, and does this quite openly in many instances, as shown by the examples of the Philippines, South Korea, South Africa, China, the Soviet Union and Panama. Naturally, its covert activities are less well known. Even so, there are many well-documented cases of operations around the world, including payments not just to opposition groups and politicians but even to governments in power. The US is hardly alone in meddling in other countries' affairs, of course. Virtually all countries that have international pretensions do it to try to secure and expand their own influence and to minimise the influence of rivals or foes. But the US may possibly do it a little more because of its somewhat evangelical belief that its system of government and way of life is the best in the world and should be shared by other countries, whether or not they want it.

No doubt, the Government has more information on the American operation that it chooses not to disclose in order not to further embarrass an otherwise good friend. But even the evidence it has so far made public is sufficiently credible to suggest that Mr E Mason "Hank" Hendrickson did indeed exceed the bounds of proper diplomatic conduct and intruded into Singapore's internal affairs; that he went beyond legitimate information-gathering to unacceptable interference in domestic politics. He is not the first nor will he be the last to do so. That is a hard fact of life Singaporeans will do well to remember. There is every need to be vigilant and to demonstrate, unambiguously, that however strongly they might disagree with one another over this or that issue, it is not for outsiders to interfere. Otherwise, some might mistakenly think Singapore is fair game.

Correction to Lee Seen Shifting From U.S.

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Lee Seen Shifting From U.S. to Japan Model," published in the 11 May East Asia Daily Report, pages

25-26: Page 26, column one, paragraph four, only sentence: ...the Hendrickson affair and told Uno that it was an unpleasan matter. (rephrasing)

Cambodia

Leaders Send Greetings on CSSR National Day
BK0905130388 Phnom Penh SPK in English
1106 GMT 9 May 88

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK May 9—Kampuchean leaders have extended warmest greetings to their Czechoslovak counterparts on Czechoslovakia's 43rd anniversary of liberation from Hitlerite fascism.

The message jointly signed by Heng Samrin, general secretary of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea (PRPK) Central Committee and president of the State Council, and Hun Sen, Politburo member of the PRPK Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, was addressed to Milos Jakes, general secretary of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia; Gustav Husak, president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic; and Lubomir Strougal, chairman of the Council of Ministers.

After recalling the glorious victory of the Czechoslovak people over fascism 43 years ago, the message says that the People's Republic of Kampuchea highly values the great efforts of the party, government and people of Czechoslovakia to consolidate and develop the multi-form cooperation among socialist countries, especially their ties with the People's Republic of Kampuchea, and to accelerate the common struggle for world peace and social progress.

The message wishes the Czechoslovak leaders the best of health and the Czechoslovak Government and people ever greater success in socialist construction and national defence.

In a message to his Czechoslovak counterpart Alois Indra, National Assembly Chairman Chea Sim expressed profound gratitude to the party, Government and people of Czechoslovakia for their moral support and material assistance to the Kampuchean people in defending and building the country.

Also on the occasion, in the name of the PRK minister for foreign affairs, Hun Sen has sent a message of greetings to Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek.

Koy Buntha Sends Message to USSR's Yazov
BK1005063088 Phnom Penh Domestic Service
in Cambodian 0430 GMT 10 May 88

[Text] Comrade Koy Buntha, minister of national defense of the PRK, recently sent a message of greetings to Comrade General Dimitriy Timofeyevich Yazov, minister of defense of the USSR.

The message said: On the 43d anniversary of the victory won by the Soviet Red Army and Soviet people over the German fascists, and on behalf of all cadres and combatants of the KPRAF and in my own name, I am elated to express fraternal salutations and warmest congratulations to you and to all fraternal cadres and combatants of the Soviet Armed Forces.

The victory of the Soviet Red Army and Soviet people in the war to defend their motherland was of historic significance to the world. The great victory and example of courage and heroism of the Red Army and Soviet people opened the path to the overthrow of the German fascist regime and war-mongering imperialists, creating new conditions for the oppressed countries and peoples to regain confidence in the struggle for national and class liberation and for national reconstruction in the gradual advance toward socialism.

I would like to treasure forever in my heart and to learn from the example of heroism and inexhaustible will to fight of the heroic Red Army and Soviet people, who resolutely vowed to win the war and liberate their country; to help liberate fraternal neighboring countries from the criminal claws of the fascists; and to firmly protect and consolidate the Great October Socialist Revolution.

I take this opportunity to wish the comrade minister and all cadres and combatants of the Soviet Armed Forces the best of health, great strength, and more successes in the noble tasks entrusted by the party and people.

Restraint Urged in National Day Celebrations

*BK1205061888 Phnom Penh Domestic Service
in Cambodian 2300 GMT 11 May 88*

[PRACHEACHON article: "What Should We Do To Contribute to the Celebration of the 7 January National Day's 10th Anniversary"—date not given]

[Text] As the 10th anniversary of the country's liberation from the genocidal Pol Pot regime draws near, some central, provincial, and municipal institutions as well as cadres are thinking about how and what they should do in order to celebrate this historic day. Such consideration is made in different ways, but centers on two points:

One school of thought worries about how commemorative monuments, exhibitions, fairs, parades, banquets, entertainment, and so on should be undertaken at both the central and grass-roots levels. Through this consideration, it has been noticed that central, provincial, and municipal institutions have already presented draft projects requiring the outlay of considerable amounts of funds.

Another school of thought ponders ways to create achievements—be they in the economic, social, cultural, political, national defense, security, or other fields.

It is natural that in celebrating major festivals, particularly the national day, we just cannot avoid spending money. But in spending it, we must not lose sight of the hardships facing our country and people. The most important point in the celebration of our 10th national day is to further accelerate the tasks we are undertaking in all fields aimed at improving the spiritual and material standard of living of our people, further consolidating national defense and security, causing the enemy to plunge into a worsening situation and closer to collapse, bringing the prestige of the party and state to new heights, capturing the growing confidence of the Cambodian people both at home and abroad, and winning more powerful support from countries in the world.

This year, 1988, we are faced with many tasks. There are the tasks of the 1988 plan and the tasks left over from previous years. At present, all levels and sectors are emulating in carrying out duties in anticipation of the historic day of 7 January 1989. Therefore, those involved in management should make greater efforts to further intensify this movement. Along with paying attention to all fields, it is imperative to concentrate on solving a number of key questions—such as the economic question, the question of strengthening national defense and security, and the question of consolidating the bases.

Concerning the economic question, it is imperative to eliminate the ongoing imbalance in the four economic sectors; namely between demand and supply, between incomes and expenses, between import and export, and between currency and goods.

The important measure here is to vigorously accelerate agricultural production during the 1988 monsoon season, particularly food production, so that the people have sufficient food and the state has some food in stock to meet any emergency; and to vigorously accelerate industrial and handicraft production, concentrating mainly on the production of consumer goods and production tools, striving by all means toward eliminating or reducing the imbalance between supply and demand. It is imperative to increase income by fully exploiting all sources of income in order to provide for expenditures; promoting the timely payment of taxes to fill the state coffers; and decreasing both budgetary and monetary outlays, including the expenditure for the celebration of the 10th national day as well as other unnecessary spending. The production of goods for export to stabilize the balance of foreign trade must also be promoted.

As far as consolidating national defense and security, it is imperative to actively build the Armed Forces both quantitatively and qualitatively. For the time being, it is imperative to build all categories of the regional forces so that they can uphold the people's movement against the enemy, ensure the local defense tasks, and contribute to defending portions of the Cambodian-Thai border placed under their responsibility. It is also imperative to diligently recruit soldiers to fill up the ranks of the

regular forces, beef up the strength of regular units, become the core for the border defense efforts, and resolve all possible situations. It is imperative to achieve the objective of pushing the enemy toward collapse—using all military, security, political, and economic measures to build up our advantage and strength in independently assuming the national defense task—thus creating conditions for the Vietnamese volunteer troops to withdraw from Cambodia and return to their motherland.

At the same time, attention must be paid to consolidating the bases, enabling the villages and communes to further develop and become the strongest cells of our revolutionary society.

The best way to contribute to the celebration of the 10th national day and to the successes of our efforts in national defense and reconstruction—successes that will not only bring us pride for the festival day, but will also bring joy to our people and create fundamental assets for us to advance in the future—is that we must prevent all tendencies to demand considerable materials and funds for the preparations of the festival, which is only an ephemeral symbol, because such a demand can only cause a deterioration in the socioeconomic situation of the country, thus inviting political instability.

DK's Son Sen Reports Dry Season Successes
BK1105095088 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian
2315 GMT 10 May 88

["Communique" issued by Son Sen, DK National Army commander in chief, summing up the battle results of the 10th dry season, October 1987-April 1988; date not given—recorded]

[Text] The date of 30 April 1988 was the official end of the 10th dry season in which the Cambodian people fought against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors, territorial expansionists, and race exterminators.

On this occasion, the DK National Army Supreme Command would like to summarize the battle results on all battlefields throughout the country in the 10th dry season as follows:

1. We killed 11,200 Vietnamese soldiers.
2. We attacked, liberated, or smashed the Vietnamese enemy positions as follows: 193 platoon positions; 135 company positions; 40 battalion positions; 3 regiment positions; and 1 brigade position.
3. We routed the Vietnamese intervention-operation units as follows: 175 occasions at platoon level; 97 occasions at company level; 86 occasions at battalion level; 23 occasions at regiment level. We destroyed 10 tanks and armored personnel carriers, 22 pieces of heavy artillery, and 2 planes; and attacked Battambang town's airport on 2 occasions.

4. We routed the Vietnamese transportation units as follows: 68 occasions at platoon level; 30 occasions at company level; and 19 occasions at battalion level.

5. We attacked and destroyed the Vietnamese enemy's transportation means as follows: 189 trucks; 12 locomotives; 50 train cars; and 89 motor boats and large and small boats.

6. We repeatedly attacked and dismantled or dispersed the Vietnamese administrative networks in 4,033 villages and 236 communes; and attacked 23 townships and 7 district towns.

7. We liberated 2,038 Cambodian soldiers and militia-men who were forced to serve the Vietnamese enemy and 4,159 village and commune administrators.

8. We attacked the Phnom Penh-Battambang and Phnom Penh-Kompong Som railway lines at 328 places.

9. The Vietnamese enemy sent another 12,420 troops from Vietnam to Cambodia.

10. Thousands of Vietnamese soldiers deserted their ranks and were killed or wounded in mutinies and infighting.

11. Cambodian soldiers mutinied and killed or wounded more than 600 Vietnamese soldiers.

12. A total of 3,000 Cambodian soldiers deserted the Vietnamese enemy and fled home or to join our DK forces in groups—in whole platoon, company, and even battalion units.

13. The Vietnamese enemy killed thousands of our people with weapons and another 1,179 with poison.

14. The Vietnamese enemy sent thousands of families of Vietnamese nationals to settle in Cambodia.

From the above-mentioned battle results on the military front, the DK National Army Supreme Command would like to draw some observations.

In this 10th dry season, the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea [NADK] attacked the Vietnamese enemy's villages more actively and widely throughout the country, thus putting constant pressure on a number of important cities and strategic routes. Thanks to this, we achieved the following important results:

First, on the western border battlefield, the Vietnamese enemy was compelled to withdraw an important part of its troops from the western part of Cambodia to the interior of the country in order to defend and strengthen its village and commune administrations, which had been successively dismantled and dispersed by our NADK. Since the main part of the Vietnamese enemy's strategic forces was pulled out from this area to defend

its administrations inside Cambodia, the NADK could launch attacks more vigorously, expand our transport passages more broadly, and send more troops into the interior of Cambodia. Therefore, the Vietnamese enemy's strategy to seal off the western border of Cambodia and prevent the NADK from attacking it inside Cambodia suffered a total setback.

Second, the Vietnamese enemy's strategy to mobilize its forces to attack and smash our NADK in the interior of Cambodia also failed totally. Not only had the Vietnamese enemy failed to smash and eradicate the NADK on the battlefields inside Cambodia, but in this 10th dry season it was unable to withstand our NADK, which attacked it even more vigorously on all battlefields throughout Cambodia. The Vietnamese enemy was thus compelled to mobilize its forces from various places to withstand our NADK's general attack against villages.

Third, the Cambodian soldiers who were forcibly sent by the Vietnamese enemy to the battlefields on the western border in this 10th dry season deserted their ranks in a larger number than in the previous dry seasons. They fled in groups and units—platoon, company, and even battalion units. More of them fled to go back home, as well as to join our NADK. When they arrived, they immediately joined with our NADK in the fight against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors. This is a new phenomenon. They fled because of shortages of food and medicine, because of malaria, and because the Vietnamese enemy continued to arrest, jail, and kill them.

Moreover, due to the fact that our NADK attacked villages in a more vigorous and widespread manner during this 10th dry season, the Vietnamese enemy recruited fewer Cambodian soldiers than in the past year. They fulfilled only 20-30 percent of the recruitment plan for new Cambodian soldiers to replenish the number of those who deserted their ranks. And nearly all of these new recruits fled after arriving in the border area. Therefore, a larger number of both seasoned and newly-recruited Cambodian soldiers deserted their ranks. Thus, the Vietnamese enemy's plan to recruit and use Cambodian soldiers as strategic reinforcements for the Vietnamese aggressor troops basically failed.

Fourth, the Vietnamese enemy's village and commune administrations, particularly the village administrations, were, first of all, generally shaken; second, mostly dispersed; and third, dismantled up to 20-30 percent. And they are increasingly being dismantled.

Fifth, because the village administrations were shaken and dispersed in such a way, the Vietnamese enemy lost its henchmen—Cambodian nationals—to help it recruit the Cambodian people to work under the K-5 plan as before. Therefore, the Vietnamese enemy's K-5 recruitment plan suffered a setback of up to 90-95 percent in

this 10th dry season. Compared with previous dry seasons, the Vietnamese enemy recruited the fewest number of Cambodians for its K-5 plan; that is, throughout the country it fulfilled only 5-10 percent of this plan.

Sixth, the Vietnamese enemy's food supply strategy—plundering rice and paddy from the Cambodian people to feed its troops on the spot—also suffered a serious setback. Due to our general attack against villages which had shaken and dispersed many Vietnamese administrations, the amount of rice that the Vietnamese enemy could grab to feed its forces was only 30-40 percent of its demand throughout the country. And during this 10th dry season, the Vietnamese enemy was compelled to send 30,000 metric tons of rice to feed the Vietnamese soldiers in Cambodia from the outside through Kompong Som port. This is why the Vietnamese forces in the western border of Cambodia suffered a serious shortage of food, and their will to fight declined even more seriously.

Seventh, due to the fact that we attacked villages throughout the country more vigorously, many of the Vietnamese enemy's large and small transportation routes were cut off. For example, the Vietnamese enemy could not use Highways 4, 5, and 6 as before. The enemy's internal routes for transporting supplies into camps, such as Routes 10, 63, 64, and 12, were also cut off successively.

Eighth, since our National Army and people jointly attacked villages more vigorously and effectively throughout the country, thus dispersing and dismantling the Vietnamese enemy's village and commune administrations, more and more Cambodian people who lived under the Vietnamese enemy's evil claws were freed. The Vietnamese enemy could no longer enter more than a thousand villages. Therefore, people can freely arrange their own ways to earn their living, both inside and outside villages. Previously, the Vietnamese enemy, in its plan to starve our Cambodian people, banned our people from going out of villages to earn their living.

Ninth, due to our National Army's attacks to wear down and eradicate the Vietnamese forces—which resulted in many of them being killed or wounded—and due to their shortage of food and water and their illnesses, the Vietnamese soldiers were more seriously demoralized than in the previous dry seasons. This is why more Vietnamese soldiers deserted their ranks and fled from the battlefield than in the previous dry seasons. They fled from both the western border battlefields and elsewhere inside Cambodia. This is the first cause. Another cause is that, since the Vietnamese enemy's war of aggression in Cambodia has dragged on for a long time, the Vietnamese soldiers have come to realize that they will never conquer the Cambodian people. Thus, they lost the hope to win and the will to fight. News from

Vietnam tells of a worsening economic and social situation, including the livelihood of the Vietnamese people—the soldiers' parents, relatives, wives, and children. This caused the Vietnamese aggressor troops in Cambodia to become more and more desperate and lose their trust in the Hanoi leaders.

In sum, the NADK Supreme Command notes that during this 10th dry season, the situation on the battlefield against the Vietnamese—the enemy of our NADK and Cambodian people—advanced more significantly than in the previous dry seasons. Our NADK was able to launch activities against the Vietnamese enemy, particularly attacks on villages, more vigorously than in the previous dry seasons. This has allowed progress and new, significant changes on the battlefield.

We can see clearly that in this 10th dry season, the Vietnamese enemy is wavering. This situation caused the Vietnamese enemy to plunge even further and suffer more serious, inextricable difficulties. The Vietnamese enemy is in a state of total and complete impasse. The Vietnamese enemy aggressors are heading toward an inevitable defeat; this is becoming more and more apparent than in the previous dry seasons on the military front. Judging from its all-round difficulties in Vietnam and its difficulties in the international arena, we can see that the Vietnamese enemy is heading toward an inevitable defeat on the Cambodian battlefield.

However, despite such difficulties, due to its unchanging aggressive and expansionist nature, the Vietnamese enemy still stubbornly sticks to the battlefield and clings to its attempt to occupy Cambodia forever.

The excellent results obtained in the 10th dry season as described above were due to many causes, but the main causes are as follows:

First, our NADK was thoroughly imbued with and able to successfully and effectively implement the line on the general offensive against villages according to our five new attack tactics and seven new attack methods of our guerrilla warfare and people's war lines.

Second, our people throughout the country, both in the countryside and the cities, joined in the activities against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors, launching attacks in all forms—particularly according to our three-don'ts methods of attack—at all places with greater enthusiasm and in larger numbers.

Third, the fraternal Cambodian soldiers, village and commune militiamen, and village and commune administrative agents forcibly drafted into its service by the Vietnamese enemy became more antagonistic toward the Vietnamese enemy, more indignant, and cooperated with our NADK in counterattacking the Vietnamese enemy aggressors in all forms, with greater ardor, and everywhere in the country, both on the western Cambodia battlefield and in the interior.

Fourth, the tripartite resistance forces developed better cooperation and unity in attacks against the Vietnamese enemy, both on the battlefield and in the international arena.

Fifth, more friends, near and far in the world, consistently supported and assisted our Cambodian people's just struggle.

Riding the crest of the above-mentioned situation, we firmly believe that our Cambodian people's struggle against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors will certainly win final victory.

For this reason, on behalf of the NADK Supreme Command, I would like to appeal to all units of our National Army, both at the front and in the rear, on every battlefield throughout the country, to carry on this just struggle against the expansionist, annexationist, and genocidal Vietnamese enemy aggressors even more firmly and vigorously by:

1. Continuing to attack villages in general according to our five new attack tactics and, particularly, to attack villages and the Vietnamese enemy along the western border according to our seven new attack methods by standing firm on our guerrilla warfare and people's war lines.

2. Striving to double unity and agitation of the forces of the people throughout the country so that they will join our National Army in attacking the Vietnamese enemy in all forms, particularly the three-don'ts form, even more actively in villages and communes throughout the country.

3. Striving to more effectively implement the policy of the great national union within the CGDK framework among all Cambodian nationals, both in the country and abroad, so that they become a more powerful force against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors for national liberation at present and for national defense and reconstruction in the future.

In conclusion, on behalf of the NADK Supreme Command, I would like to express profound gratitude to all friendly countries near and far and all countries cherishing peace and justice in the world for giving consistent support and assistance to the Cambodian people's struggle against the genocidal Vietnamese enemy aggressors. At the same time, I appeal to these countries to continue supporting and assisting the Cambodian people's just struggle and exerting all-round pressure on the Vietnamese enemy; until it agrees to sit at a negotiating table with the tripartite CGDK in order to settle the Cambodian problem politically by unconditionally withdrawing all Vietnamese aggressor troops from Cambodia in accordance with the tripartite CGDK's 8-point peace proposal

and the nine UN resolutions—benefiting peace and security in Cambodia and in Vietnam and peace, security, and stability in Southeast Asia, Asia-Pacific, and the whole world.

85 Vietnamese Said Killed, Wounded in Ambush
BK1205012688 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 11 May 88

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] On 7 May, our National Army intercepted a convoy of Vietnamese enemy trucks transporting rice and ammunition from Ta Sanh to Samlar Romeang on the Samlot battlefield [Battambang Province]. We destroyed five trucks and damaged another, killing 45 Vietnamese soldiers and wounding 25. The survivors ran helter-skelter into our minefield, triggering off 15 explosions which killed 5 more Vietnamese soldiers and wounded 10 others, bringing the total of Vietnamese losses to 85. We destroyed two B-40's, one B-41, one RPD, seven AK's, and some other materiel. [passage omitted]

Indonesia

Weekly Analyzes PKI 'Infiltration'
BK1005104588 Jakarta TEMPO in Indonesian 7 May 88 p 22

[Article by TEMPO correspondents]

[Text] Former members of the PKI [Indonesian Communist Party] are now occupying strategic posts in government agencies. Who are they? As of the end of last week, members of the public were still wondering who the PKI men were. Meanwhile, newspapers continued to feverishly discuss the issue.

This prompted Coordinating Minister for Politics and Security Affairs Sudomo to respond. Speaking after a meeting with President Suharto at the Bina Graha presidential office, he said: "If the public knows that PKI elements are occupying government posts, they should write a detailed report to the Kopkamtib [Command for the Restoration of Order and Security] to enable the security agency to take appropriate measures. The public should not have issued statements to the press."

Speaking to TEMPO, Sudomo also stressed the importance of the press not to make random accusations against anyone as being involved in the G-30-S/PKI [30 September Movement/Indonesian Communist Party] because if there is not sufficient evidence and the person concerned is not involved in the G-30-S/PKI, such accusations may destroy his reputation. In addition, the public will be made restless by the press reports.

The uproar over the issue of PKI men occupying government agencies was first started by the Jakarta-based JAYAKARTA. After carrying a series of reactions to the resignation of retired Lieutenant General Sarwo Edhie

Wibowo from the Assembly, the independent daily, once edited by retired armed forces officers and back on the streets on 1 March 1988 after a long absence, carried an interview with the anticommunist general, "suggestively" entitled: "Those Involved in the PKI Madiun Affair [1948 coup attempt] Must Not Be Given Key Posts".

However, the former commander of RPKAD [Army Para-Commando Regiment] later denied that he had suggested the existence of PKI men within the government. Speaking to TEMPO, he disclosed the background of events leading to the PKI issue. When he resigned from the Assembly, several reporters went to see and ask him about his resignation. "One of the reporters asked me about the incident in Payakumbuh and I gave him my frank views", Wibowo said, adding that what JAYAKARTA wrote was not his exact views.

The 63-year-old general's views are as follows: Former PKI political prisoners must be properly integrated into society and should not be harassed. At the same time, they should not be allowed to occupy strategic government posts. "This does not mean that I have noticed the existence of communists in government posts. To make such accusations, one needs evidence. If I had known there were communists in the government, I would have reported it directly to Bakin [State Intelligence Coordination Agency], not by speaking to the press", he said.

The incident in Payakumbuh involved the dismissal of Syamsir Alamsyah as chairman of the Golkar [Functional Group] regional executive council and chairman of the Golkar regional parliamentary faction in Payakumbuh, West Sumatera because he was definitely a former PKI member. (TEMPO, 9 April 1988)

The uproar over PKI infiltration continued unabated when several days later, JAYAKARTA carried an interview with 62-year-old retired Major General Nikhlani Sudarjo, a former vice chairman of Bakin and former director general of immigration. The interview with Nikhlani, currently executive director of the Indonesian-American Friendship Association, was entitled: "Several Key Government Posts Are Threatened".

JAYAKARTA then carried more interviews with other figures on the communist threat. The daily also carried a 4-part article entitled: "Communism From One Era to Another." Meanwhile, other dailies reported on the efforts of two ex-PKI members to set up a new political party. (TEMPO 23 April 1988).

Nikhlani asserted that his remarks were aimed at urging people to be aware of the communist threat because PKI always operates with the same old ideology and language and can even operate without tangible organizational form. "They can easily infiltrate any agency. They tried violent means by staging coup attempts twice—in 1948 and 1965. Therefore, they may try more subtle means this time," Nikhlani told TEMPO.

Is it true that PKI men occupy government posts? Colonel Nurhadi, chief of Information Center and Public Relations Division of Kopkamtib, dismissed this possibility. Government officials occupying top posts have all passed security clearance [proceeding word in English]. He said Kopkamtib does not act on mere suspicion, but on concrete data gathered from investigation.

Asked about the PKI man who managed to assume a key post in Payakumbuh, Nurhadi said: "That man has passed security clearance, but you know that such clearance is not always perfect. Therefore, it is still possible to have new disclosures about him.

As many as 33,000 PKI detainees of the "B" category were released during the "Operasi Ksatria" ["Operation Knight"] in 1973 and they are now living in various regions under the constant surveillance of regional authorities. These people are not allowed to join the armed forces, Golkar, political parties, let alone assume government posts.

Another group of ex-detainees, namely the "C" category, which includes those involved in the 1948 Madiun affair and consists of the "C1", "C2", and "C3" sub-categories, is allowed to work in government agencies. Col Nurhadi said this is because the government still needs them. "They have specialized skills in their own fields. However, most of them have retired and been replaced. We still keep their dossiers", he said.

The dossiers are apparently being dug up again, especially by those who are being challenged to prove their suspicions about communist infiltration. A TEMPO source who knows a lot about communist strategies and tactics is certain of the existence of "red elements" within the government. Proof of the fact is that a former PKI member managed to assume an important post in Payakumbuh. He said: "Perhaps the PKI has even consolidated its power base in Sumatera by capitalizing on the government's preoccupation with its activities in Java."

The issue of PKI infiltration into government agencies is not something new. Ten years ago, on the eve of the General Session of the People's Consultative Assembly in 1978, the authorities were concerned about the infiltration of Pesindo [Indonesian Socialist Youth], a youth organization influenced by PKI in 1948.

Philippines

Laurel Urges Termination Notice on Bases
HK1205015388 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 11 May 88

[Text] Vice President Salvador Laurel said yesterday [11 May] in Zamboanga City that the Philippine Government should immediately issue a notice of termination to the United States Government on the use of its military bases in the country after 1991. The vice president said the RP [Republic of the Philippines]-U.S. bases

agreement ends in 1991, and sending a notice of termination now would give the U.S. Government no other choice but to make their best offer during the ongoing review of the Military Bases Agreement. He also said that even while the talks are going on [break in transmission].

Political Economist on New Bases Accord
HK1205064588 Manila BUSINESS WORLD in English 12 May 88 p 8

[Text] Unless Government is prepared to negotiate for a new bases agreement, it should not ask for nor expect a substantial increase in the present economic compensation package, political economist Alejandro Lichauco told BUSINESS WORLD yesterday.

Mr. Lichauco, when asked what figure Government should demand for the remaining three years of the present agreement, said, "That is moot because the U.S. Government will not give it anyway unless they are assured of new negotiations."

Speaking before the Philippine Columbian Association, Mr. Lichauco also said the \$10-billion Marshall plan floated by the Reagan Administration, if it does materialize, will not be of much help to the Filipinos.

"Third world countries such as ours do not have the underlying organic strength to turn the economy around. We do not have the intellectual infrastructure," he said. He also noted that the financial windfall received by Government in 1946 from the United States as payment for war damages resulted in the country's getting into greater economic shambles because of the strings attached to the aid.

He recalled that before the U.S. Government released the loan then, they required the Philippine Congress to approve a law opening the market to American goods.

"Those were the same conditions they are imposing now," he said.

Mr. Lichauco cited a condition of the International Monetary Fund that there be "no capital-intensive industries," which are requisites for industrialization.

The country, he said, lags behind in the race for industrialization, while the economies of its neighbors have been zooming since they started to industrialize.

Baldomero Olivers, a member of the Philippine Columbian Association, argued, however, "If we do not make good use of the aid, it is our own fault. The insinuation that the World Bank and the IMF want us to be unprogressive is unfounded."

"Even if the IMF places certain conditionalities, we are still free to accept or reject their money," he added.

Asked to comment on the view held by some that a favorable response from Government regarding the bases issue is a precondition for the release of the \$10 billion aid, Mr. Olivera said, "The Americans are not imposing. They still have to get our consent to allow them to stay."

Mr. Lichauco countered, "That is like rape with consent, or consent under duress."

The economist said the bases have taken their toll on the country in many ways.

In the political sphere, he said, the bases cost the Philippines "12 years of the Marcos dictatorship."

"Marcos would not have lasted a month if he was not supported by the U.S. military establishment," he said.

If the Philippine military is in bad shape, the bases agreement is also to blame, because foreign military sales credit is tied to it.

"The military depends on the U.S. for arms and supplies. It relies on the largesse of Washington. Our soldiers' loyalties are torn and divided between the civilian authorities in the Philippines and pentagon," Mr. Lichauco said.

The security costs should not be overlooked, he said. "We have become an integral part of America's defense and offensive strategy. We are utilized against enemies of the United States. We assume the role of a kept woman."

"Does independence mean anything, anymore to our people? If a new treaty is negotiated, which the U.S. is apparently maneuvering, we might as well give up our independence," Mr. Lichauco summed up.

Senate Moves 'To Soften' Antinuclear Bill
HK1205014988 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 11 May 88

[Text] A move to soften the antinuclear weapons bill is shaping up in the Senate. Some senators were tossing around the idea of adopting the so-called Spanish formula which allows port calls and berthings of nuclear-powered and nuclear-capable military vessels. Under the formula, what will be banned is the storage of nuclear weapons and devices on Philippine soil. If the idea gets the support of the majority of the senators, it will be introduced during the period of amendments. Senate Bill No 413, authored by Senators Wigberto Tanada and Aquilino Pimentel Jr, prohibits the presence of nuclear weapons and devices in any part of Philippine territory, whether on land, sea or air.

Aid Plan Separation From Bases Issue Viewed
HK1205064188 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 12 May 88 pp 1, 8

["Analysis" column by Amando Doronila: "Can Aid Proposal Be Separated From Base Issue?"]

[Text] The proposal for an international aid program or the economic reconstruction of the Philippines has gained momentum following the push by the Reagan Administration and interest being shown by the Aquino Government.

But as the program gains impetus, anxieties are rising among Filipinos over whether the aid plan is a way to soften the ground for the Philippines to accept the retention of the U.S. military bases beyond 1991.

The anxiety has been heightened by the fact that President Aquino has indicated to a group of senators who met her a few days ago that legislative resolutions seeking to ban the presence of nuclear-weapons inside the national territory might restrict her flexibility on the issue of the retention of the bases.

The insistence by the American ambassador, Nicholas Platt, and the sponsors of the aid plan—among them, Rep. Stephen Solarz—that the plan is not, and should not be, tied to the bases question has been sufficient to overcome suspicions that behind the aid package lies hidden strings attached to the bases.

So, the question facing the Filipino leaders is whether it is possible at all to separate the aid plan from the bases question.

The multilateral assistance plan—it is better that, at an early stage, we stop calling it the "mini-Marshall plan"—is certainly the most ambitious scheme for economic reconstruction ever conceived for the Philippines since the 1950s. The potential that such a plan offers for the economic transformation of this country trying to catch up with many of Asia's underdeveloped countries for the status of NIC (new industrializing country) cannot simply be dismissed on the basis of knee-jerk fears.

It has to be examined seriously in terms of the plan's implication for promoting economic development and enhancing the country's economic and political autonomy. This examination takes into account certain reasonable assumptions.

The first is that the plan is going to be financed by the advanced capitalist countries of the West which have a stake in the political stability and economic development of the Philippines.

Secondly, the aid has an ideological objective. Large-scale economic assistance to the Philippines, it is argued, can provide the foundation for political stability, a condition that can demonstrate that pluralistic liberal

democracy—in the Western mold—can indeed not only survive but also prosper in the Third World. This is why the Western capitalist states are willing to invest resources into the political future of a Third World country such as the Philippines. After the revival of democracy following the Edsa [Epifanio de Los Santos Avenue] revolution, the Philippines has become the functional model of the political theory that Western democracy can be replicated in the underdeveloped regions.

Thirdly, some, but not all, of possible partners in the Philippine bail-out program—and these include Japan, South Korea, and Singapore—accept the argument by the U.S. that the presence of the military bases in the Philippines has provided a security umbrella under which many of the Pacific Basin nations have been able to shift their resources to economic development away from military expenditures. This has resulted in fast economic growth for many of the Pacific Basin nations.

Fourthly, the assistance plan is within the framework of the capitalistic system. It is therefore less than realistic to expect that the Philippines—given its own historical economic and political, not to mention ideological, links with the West—has much of a choice over where to gain access to developmental resources.

Unless there is a social revolutionary upheaval in the Philippines, it is entirely realistic to argue that this country will continue to seek access to resources for financing its development (either through loans, grants or trade) from the industrial countries of the West.

Thus, the question facing the Filipinos is whether they will seize the opportunity to gain access to an internationally organized consortium that will finance their rapid economic transformation or to seek out separate sources of financing development.

I want to argue that the proposed international aid program initiated in the U.S. Congress presents, for those biased for liberal democracy, probably the last opportunity for this country to gain access to resources on a scale that could accelerate its economic transformation. The present Government functions under the ambience of liberal democratic politics and is seen by the Western democracies as an experiment worth developing as a model for the rest of the Third World aspiring to have a more open political system.

There are, within the conception of this aid program, elements that can be used by the Filipinos to give themselves relative autonomy in relation to the aid donors. Even though the United States is taking the lead in organizing other Western nations to finance the aid scheme, it is not certain to dominate the consortium in view of its now diminished role as an economic superpower and of its own trade and budgetary deficits. The capacity of the U.S. to impose its political will on the planned consortium is in doubt.

Gunship Sent To Drive Off Taiwan Boats

*BK1005121788 Manila PNA in English 0946 GMT
10 May 88*

[Text] Manila, May 10 (PNA/OANA)—The Philippine Navy has sent a naval gunship to Batanes Island, some 500 kms north of here, to drive off some 20 illegally encroaching Taiwanese fishing boats, Navy spokesman Lt Cmdr Rene Luspo said Tuesday.

The move, Luspo said, followed complaints from Filipino fishermen that the Taiwanese were engaged in blast fishing using powerful explosives.

Under Philippine fishery laws, blast fishing is prohibited and those caught are jailed from two to five years.

The Taiwanese had also reportedly threatened to inflict harm on Filipinos fishing near their area, although part of Philippine territory, Luspo said.

The spokesman said the Taiwanese were also reportedly gathering sea corals and rare plants from the island, which is also banned by the government.

He added although the Constabulary has a sea-borne patrol off Batanes coast, it cannot cope with the fast-moving Taiwanese fishing boats.

The naval gunship, Luspo said, was instructed to shoot and destroy any Taiwanese vessel defying enforcement of the country's maritime laws.

USSR To 'Retain' Military Forces in Pacific

*BK1205111488 Quezon City RPN 9 Television
in English 1000 GMT 12 May 88*

[Text] The Soviet Union will retain and develop its military forces in the Pacific region to confront a growing threat from the United States. This announcement comes from (Aleksandr Losyukov), deputy chief of mission of the Soviet Embassy in Manila. According to (Losyukov), Moscow will continue to modernize its military forces and equipment to match those of the United States in this region. (Losyukov) has also confirmed the presence of two Soviet nuclear-powered vessels in the South China Sea.

NPA Founder Says Military Trying To Kill Him

*HK1205063988 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE
in English 12 May 88 p 3*

[By staff member Paulynn Sicam]

[Text] Former New People's Army commander Bernabe Buscayno yesterday accused a military officer of inventing "lies" about him that have "endangered my life and curtailed my freedom of movement and expression."

He identified the officer as Col Gerardo Flores of the Constabulary Security Group who was the source of a news report carried by a daily newspaper (not the CHRONICLE) alleging that Buscayno is a member of the Communist Party [CPP] of the Philippines.

According to the report, Buscayno's name was among the central committee members listed in one of the computer diskettes seized during a raid of a suspected rebel hideout in San Juan last March. Suspected Communist Party of the Philippines secretary general Rafael Baylosis and four other suspected ranking leaders were also nabbed.

Buscayno denied being a member of the central committee and the CPP, saying that since the start of his detention in 1976, "I have severed my connection with my former comrades, especially the CPP."

Since his release by President Aquino in February, 1986, Buscayno said he has been engaged in "open and legal struggle."

"I cannot let this pass sitting down," Buscayno told the CHRONICLE. "The military might be laying the ground to kill me, put me behind bars, push me to go to the hills or muzzle me," he said.

Buscayno hinted that he would go to court. "I think I should fight back but I will do this through legal means."

Buscayno, who has been based in Tarlac since he survived an ambush by suspected Right-wing elements last June, said he first heard of the allegation from a political officer of the United States Embassy who had interviewed him in connection with his application for a visa to the U.S. He has an invitation for a six-city speaking tour there.

Marcos Loyalists Promised Maximum Tolerance
HK1105105788 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 1000 GMT 11 May 88

[Text] Several U.S. Embassy officials today said that the Reagan Administration will take a hands-off policy regarding the increasing appeals for the return of former President Marcos. In a report published in an afternoon daily, the American officials said this issue is political and the Aquino government alone will have to decide.

Meanwhile, the authorities will implement maximum tolerance in dealing with Marcos loyalists who are now rallying at Mendiola Bridge. Colonel Emiliano Templo said they will bear with the demonstrators on the condition that they do not create confusion. Reports say Ali Dimaporo and Baguio City Mayor Jun Labo will also join the protest rally.

The demonstration started this morning at Liwasang Bonifacio and later proceeded to Mendiola Bridge. The military authorities and the police are alert for any eventuality.

LP 'Young Turks' Warn Hate-Marcos Campaigners
BK1105123588 Quezon City RPN 9 Television in English 1000 GMT 11 May 88

[Text] The LP Young Turks today warned American interests in the Philippines and all those involved in what they call the hate-Marcos, divide-the-Filipinos campaign of possible violent retaliation from avid sympathizers and supporters of the deposed Marcos. This was declared today by former Con-Com [Constitution Commission] delegate (Refal Hardo) during a massive rally at (Duliwas) in (Bonifacio). (Hardo), as chairman of the LP Young Turks, alleged that the admission of the kidnapping by U.S. civil and military authorities of Marcos and as reported, acknowledged by U.S. State Department officials in the past and most recently by presidential candidate Michael Dukakis and Panamanian strongman Manuel Noriega, shocked many Filipinos here and abroad.

Laurel Urges Campaign Against Land Reform Bill
HK1105094388 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0900 GMT 11 May 88

[Text] Vice President Salvador Laurel today said that landlords should launch an intensive campaign against the unjust comprehensive agrarian reform program. Details from Jojo Ismael.

[Begin recording] Laurel announced that, based on the new Constitution, the people have the right to submit their own proposed bill before Congress or to call for a referendum. He added that the landlords should take action now if they disagree with the Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program Bill presently being debated in the Congress.

From Executive House, Jojo Ismael reporting. [end recording]

Church Land Said Not Enough for Reform
HK1105113188 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 1000 GMT 11 May 88

[Text] The archdiocese of Cebu may not be able to apportion enough land for the agrarian reform program. This statement was issued by Msgr Achilles Dacay, Cebu City archdiocesan media liaison officer, following a pronouncement by Archbishop Vidal saying the church will carry out a census of its land in order to determine what can be incorporated in the land reform program. Dacay said the archdiocese has 100 hectares of land spread over 128 parishes, the largest of which is in Barile, but this piece of land is being used for food production. Furthermore, he said that the belief that the church has great landholdings is a fiction.

Merger Of Pro-Aquino Parties To Be Discussed
HK1205053388 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog
0500 GMT 12 May 88

[Text] A meeting will be held this Sunday to discuss the possible merger of PDP-Laban [Pilipino Democratic Party-Strength of the Nation] and Lakas ng Bansa [Lakas—Power of the Nation] into one administration party like the KBL under the previous regime. Some PDP congressmen said that the two pro-Aquino groups in the House of Representatives each formed a five-man panel during a caucus on Tuesday night. The panels will initiate the move to merge the two pro-Aquino blocks.

Meanwhile, Speaker Pro Tempore Antonio Cuenco who is also the Lakas ng Bansa chairman in Western Visayas said that the merger of the two groups may be announced at the Lakas national convention on 30 July.

Ombudsman Nominee Names Submitted to Aquino
HK1105114388 Quezon City GMA 7 Radio-Television
Arts Network in Tagalog 1030 GMT 11 May 88

[Text] The judicial and bar councils have submitted nominations for the post of ombudsman. This was learned from Malacanang today. However, President Aquino stated that she would have to study the nominations before making her decision.

Presidential legal adviser Florida Ruth Romero announced the submission of nominations after the president was asked by newsmen about the vacancy.

Yesterday, the Anti-Graft Court suspended the trial hearing of more than 700 cases against public officials filed by Ombudsman Raul Gonzales since ratification of the new Constitution on 2 February 1987. The suspension came after the Supreme Court issued a ruling stopping Gonzales from investigating and filing cases against public officials. According to the Supreme Court, this authority has been transferred to the office of the Ombudsman as provided for under the new Constitution.

MALAYA Continues Interview With Honasan

Aquino 'Ties With Left'
HK1205071788 Quezon City MALAYA in English
11 May 88 pp 1, 3

["Third Installment of Question-and-Answer Interview with Lieutenant Colonel Gregorio Honasan by Journalist Cecilio Arillo": "Gringo Claims Cory Has Not Cut Ties with Left"—date and place not given]

[Text] CA [Cecilio Arillo]: Only recently, top CPP/NPA/NDF leaders were accounted for in a series of government operations. Do you agree with President Aquino when she said that it only goes to show that the government indeed has a counterinsurgency effort to speak of?

GH [Gregorio Honasan]: The recent arrest of communist leaders is admittedly a positive and welcome development but I attribute this more to individual initiatives of officers and units. I do not believe it is part of a grand plan of government.

The AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] has repeatedly arrested top leaders in the past but as long as there is no political resolve on the part of national leaders to defeat the enemy, this setback would only be temporary. The objective conditions that feed the insurgency will still be there and the underground movement will always bounce back. The government has not made itself clear as to how insurgents must be treated. Do we embrace them, bring out the band to welcome them, play hide and seek with them or what?

The soldiers who arrested them are now being charged with torture and robbery. The detainees are being housed in rooms that were meant to be quarters for transient PC officers while military men involved in the August 28 incident are still languishing in a prison frigate or a stockade. Days after their arrest, the CPP [Communist Party of the Philippines] personalities were charged in court while many of our men continue to be detained without any formal charges, after eight months of detention. For the past several months, the CPP/NPA has had a field day in the media issuing statements, placing ads, making announcements and being interviewed, and the government did not even protest but when I escaped, all sorts of warnings and alarms were made.

Now, the government is clamping down on civilians who are suspected of supporting us but has never done anything with the politicians and businessmen who have given funds, firearms, and other materials to the insurgents; the various agencies that spew out tons of anti-government materials; the front organizations that carry out the political struggle in support of the armed struggle in the countryside.

This government has been consistently inconsistent in its application of justice. If only this government applied to the CPP/NPA what it has been doing to us then it might have less problems with the military.

CA: What do you think is the reason for the inconsistency between the government... or how the government is treating the insurgents and your group?

GH: Press Secretary Teddy Benigno in one of the TV talk shows may have unwittingly provided the answer. He admitted that during the campaign period the supporters of Cory Aquino, the candidate, had a tactical alliance with the Left. Now that she is the President, there are many indicators that tactical alliance was never severed. This might be the reason why the core of her counterinsurgency strategy consists only of speeches and rhetorics, devoid of the necessary ingredients for a respectable campaign such as the legal weapons, the effective and

inspirational leadership and the material support. She does not have the heart or the political will to crush her allies even if it meant the continued suffering of the Filipino people.

CA: What do you think are the legal weapons needed to fight the insurgency?

GH: First of all, there must be a longer reglementary period to hold a suspect for rebellion or subversion for investigation. Perhaps a month would suffice. I would cite our case as proof of this need. The investigators have all the physical evidence, the witnesses, and the counter-arguments of the accused and still it has taken the authorities concerned over eight months to file the charges and start hearings and this is even with a lot of prodding.

We are a poor nation and we do not have easy access to all the sophisticated gadgetry needed to gather evidence and prove guilt. Our common facilities are unreliable making inquiries time-consuming, very undependable and oftentimes frustrating. Our records keeping and retrieval system is a mess. I am of the belief that the short investigation period only encourages extra-legal action. Okay... second, suspects for subversion or rebellion should not be granted bail. It is foolish for government to offer thousands of pesos as reward for the capture of insurgents and then allow them the opportunity to jump bail. The insurgents have the resources to post bail for any of their members. They have legal fronts to do this. Third, the legal fronts and other organizations supporting the insurgency should be covered by law. These organizations sustain the insurgency in terms of manpower and material and even tie up the government in administrative and other pursuits. They should be held equally liable as the armed elements of the insurgency.

Fourth, our laws should allow for organizational indictment. This would simplify the legal processes since it would only require proof of membership and perhaps position in an organization that has been proven by due process to be a threat to national security and stability. This is needed because it is difficult to prove individual participation in every ambush, raid, liquidation, extortion and other insurgent activities. I believe our legal luminaries could come up with other legal weapons with adequate safeguards but they should first understand the nature of the conflict. To counter the insurgency, we cannot make do with half-measures. We have to make the insurgents feel that getting involved in a revolution is not a picnic. They want to gain political power, then they have to pay the price. They should not be allowed to make use of the very laws that they want to discard as their shield. The Filipino people should be made to suffer ...or should not be made to suffer just because a few differ in opinion with the greater majority. At present, we cannot attain our full potential for economic development because of the insurgency. Tracts of arable land are left unproductive. Goods are not brought to the

marketplace. Investors are hesitant. Travel is restricted. All these are happening due to the fact that we are allowing a few thousands of unreasonable men to rule our lives.

CA: You are of course aware that all your proposals could be applied to you and your group since you are, for all intents and purposes, also insurgents.

GH: As I have told you previously, these measures are already being applied to us. We are being detained for an indefinite period of time without any charges being filed. Our press releases are not being used by media without prior clearance from Malacanang. This is the reason why we have to make use of the foreign media so that the local media can just quote the wire services without getting into trouble with government, a technique we learned from the people in government when they were in the opposition. Letters from our supporters are not published. Our civilian supporters and families are being harassed and prosecuted. Massive propaganda of lies and half-truths are being produced against us. People vaguely identified with us are not allowed to hold sensitive positions. If they can do these things to us and justify their actions, then they should be able to do it to the real enemies of the people.

Perhaps even before EDSA [Epifanio de Los Santos Avenue], the people in the administration have never considered the military as their allies.

Comments on Ramos Press Releases
HK1205095588 Quezon City MALAYA in English
12 May 88 pp 1, 7

[Fourth installment of question-and-answer interview with former Lieutenant Colonel Gregorio Honasan by journalist Cecilio Arillo "Gringo Says Ramos Good Only in Press Releases"—date and place not given]

[Text] CA [Cecilio Arillo]: President Aquino alleged that while your group may have valid grievances, you can not deny that your concerns have been adequately addressed by the government. What can you say about this?

GH [Gregorio Honasan]: Some of our peripheral concerns were addressed after a lot of prodding and in some cases with an element of deceit or manipulation. The pay of servicemen was increased, true, but it was due them especially with the increased risk they have to take because of the numerous errors in judgment made by this administration. The increase was made effective December but then the annual medical allowance of P2,000.00 which was given in 1986 was withheld. In effect, the increase started in January and the government even saved for December 1987 since most increases were less than P2,000.00. This deception was taken in stride by your soldiers.

But that is not the point. Filipino soldiers will continue serving even with inadequate pay for as long as there is equitable distribution/allocation of misery. We know that the nation has economic problems and we do not want to be an additional burden to the citizenry. This is the reason why we keep on pointing out that the main issue is good government because we know that with good government, better economic conditions could be realized and the welfare of the soldier could be better addressed. Good government is a prerequisite of a better Armed Forces.

There were other significant strides made in so far as the military establishment is concerned. All retireable generals were retired except for one who seems to have succeeded in making himself an exception to the clear provisions of the Constitution. Intervening layers of Command are removed with the dissolution of the RUCs [Regional Unified Commands]. More aggressive operations against the insurgents have been launched with modest degrees of success.

But the leadership crisis is still there. Political intervention in the military is still very evident. Graft and corruption is still widespread. Factionalism and perverted loyalties are very much alive.

General Ramos and his spokesmen are fond of pointing out that we did not invent reforms in the AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines]. Okay, accepted, and we were not even supposed to articulate them. Our superiors were the ones who should have done it for us but the point is they never did. They were merely content with submitting position papers on various issues without pushing for a resolution. Take the case of the pay increases. Ramos insists that he submitted his recommendation on this issue last May. The budget was about to be passed last August 1987 without those pay increases and without anybody in GHQ lifting a finger. Ramos apparently felt that his duty ended when he submitted his recommendation and it was up to Congress to approve it or not. It was no longer his concern if the proposal was gathering dust on the shelf since he was perfectly comfortable with the perks that he was receiving as Chief of Staff. There was no use for him to get the ire of the politicians and risk losing his position. With him at the helm of the defense establishment now, we should expect more of the same. So, what reforms are they talking about?

Moreover, the condescending attitude of a number of our national leaders toward the military is still very palpable. The climate of distrust is still there. These leaders do not regard the AFP as its only legally-constituted armed force. The existence of the Yellow Army is by itself an eloquent manifestation of this. It also shows how "flexible" AFP/INP leaders can be when the law violators are people in power.

CA: You seem to have lost faith in the leadership of Ramos when during the Marcos era, I remember that most of you were rooting for him to become the Chief of Staff. Why is this so?

GH: I would rather not really answer this because I would be dwelling on personalities but since it has been asked of me several times already in the past I believe there is a need to explain. Yes, it is true that during Marcos' time, many officers saw in Ramos the professionalism that we wanted to be institutionalized in the AFP. We were rooting for him when Marcos decided to retire Gen Espino and Marcos was choosing between him and Ver. We were so disillusioned when Marcos by-passed him. Still we constantly consulted him on our concerns. At that time, he voiced out his frustrations claiming that he really can not do much because he was not the Chief of Staff. And we believed him. We constantly wondered how he only tolerates all the anomalies going on around him, the personal affronts, the way Marcos and his gang seem to be disregarding him, and many other things. I personally can not believe that if he knew that something was really good for the service and he laid his position on the line and pushed for what he believed was right then Marcos could not afford to ignore him. But we gave him the benefit of the doubt when he said that he did not want to rock the boat because he was more useful if he stayed on in the service than out of it.

After the EDSA [Epifanio de Los Santos Avenue] revolution, when he became the CSAFP [chief of staff of the Armed Forces of the Philippines], we expected him to institute a lot of reforms. Instead, he came up with his standard solutions to many problems: a committee/study group or a press release. There were marked improvements in terms of logistics, resource allocation and utilization; practices that were undesirable in the past stayed on. We can no longer believe that he can not do anything because he was not the Secretary of National Defense.

Having been in a position of responsibility for many years, it was also not surprising that he had his own set of favored officers. Apparently, he was more concerned with his public image. Now that he is the Defense Secretary, he might just say that he can not really do anything because he is not the president.

CA: Are you saying that Secretary Ramos has the ambition to become the next president?

GH: Well, I don't think that you and your readers are that insensitive not to notice the obvious. He has already positioned many of his people in places where they could be of use to him when he decides to run in 1992. His obsession to preserve his Mr Clean image in spite of damning evidence against him shows that he has a hidden agenda. I believe that he is personally taking against us the fact that we did not stop to expose anomalies in the AFP even during his time as Chief of

Staff. At the start, we thought that he was not aware of what was happening around him just like when he was the Chief of Constabulary, but when he continued to hang on to the people who were clearly involved in massive corruption it became obvious to us that he was a party to it all. These are the things that civilians do not know. It would be difficult to document any of these especially since the GHQ building burned down. There is even the information that the GHQ was burned because some people were afraid that our troops would take over the building and get hold of all the documents that we needed to expose them.

CA: I would like to think that when your group undertook the August 28 initiative, you had a vision for this country different from what was actually happening. Can you give us an insight to this vision?

GH: We believe that all of us Filipinos have a common vision which could be summarized as follows: a peaceful and progressive Philippines where there is equitable distribution of power and wealth. This could be stated in other terms but we know we are talking about the same thing. The only problem is how to achieve it and if it is achievable, can this administration do it for us. We believe it is attainable; we don't believe that this administration can do it for us. Popularity, sincerity, and integrity are not enough to do the job. In making decisions that affect the entire country, she has to rely on her advisers, most of whom are her relatives with questionable agenda and motives. She must acknowledge her limitations for the good of the 58 million Filipino that she is trying so hard to lead. In the first place, people voted for her because they wanted to get rid of Marcos, not because they want her to lead. If she allows her haciendera mentality to dominate and she continues to fall short of what a president must be in these times of crises, then she is actually doing a great disservice to her nation and people. It is difficult to let go of power.

She failed to discern the implications and nuances of releasing ranking leaders of the insurgency movement. She was not able to fathom the repercussions of negotiating with the insurgents. She failed to examine the pros and cons of reviving Misuari and his dying Movement. She failed to anticipate the numerous problems that would be brought about by the OIC [Organization of Islamic Conference] mess. She has flip-flopped in a number of her decisions. In other issues, she had to be prodded or jolted before she took the necessary measures. These are intellectual and management failures. Her only saving grace, at the moment, is her popularity which continues to plummet as more and more get disillusioned with her leadership. She must learn when to cut and cut clean. The Filipino people are grateful for what she has done for them. She must not wait for the time that she shall be rejected just like her predecessor.

CA: How can you say her popularity is plummeting when a recent survey showed that her popularity rating is still 78 per cent?

GH: You must be referring to the survey made by the Asian Research Organization. This was the same research body used by the Marcos administration. The government knows this but since the results are favorable to them they make use of the results. We know of the results of a survey conducted by an independent body which showed that the popularity rating of President Aquino is down to only 48 per cent. Secretary Benigno and other Malacanang officials were reportedly briefed about it but apparently they chose to keep it to themselves.

Insurgency in Negros, Panay Termed 'Serious'
HK1105040988 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 10 May 88

[Text] President Aquino yesterday [10 May] ordered more troops to the Negros provinces and Panay after being informed that the insurgency situation there is quite serious and that there are not enough military personnel to counter it. As the president issued the order, the military disclosed that at least 40 more people were killed in separate insurgency-related incidents in Central Luzon. Eastern Samar Constabulary Chief Major Bartolome Baluyot told reporters that three clashes occurred before dawn Monday in Oras town. Brigadier General Honesto Ileta, Deputy Armed Forces Chief of Staff for Civil-Military Relations, also told reporters that soldiers were still fighting some 200 rebels in sporadic clashes in Sipalay, Negros Occidental. The fighting began on Wednesday, leaving 57 rebels and 9 soldiers dead.

Zamboanga Residents Denounce 'Militarization'
HK1105064588 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY GLOBE in English 11 May 88 p 6

[Text] Zamboanga City—Southcom [Southern Command] has practically militarized this southern metropolis by deploying Marines to conduct traffic, checkpoints and other police functions.

This was the consensus of business and tourism authorities who met last Sunday to discuss the "invasion" of the city by soldiers in camouflage uniform "exercising police authority through the barrel of their guns."

A concerned citizens group also drafted a manifest for President Aquino, Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos and Gen Renato de Villa, AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] chief of staff, assailing the militarization of this city.

The manifesto said the "present military control of Zamboanga City is the highest form of abuse of authority by the Aquino government."

It also scored Brig Gen Manuel Cacanando, Southcom chief, for exploiting the Internal Defence Command to "literally" perform police functions when this unit is supposedly supportive only of the organic law-enforcement units in this city.

The saturation of this city by Marines had given rise to suspicion that "there is more than meets the eye" in the current arrangement.

The concerned citizens groups said that the present situation obtaining in this city is reminiscent of martial law days when the military practically cornered everything for themselves and their immediate relatives.

The same group also urged the local PC/INP command here to assert its basic law-enforcement authority and remain vigilant to protect the citizenry.

Muslim Guerrillas Said Set To 'Sow Terror'
BK1005114088 Quezon City RPN 9 Television
in English 1000 GMT 10 May 88

[Text] There has been another confirmation of reports that foreign-trained Muslim rebels are all set to sow terror in Mindanao. Tomas Aboc, Jr of RPN News in Zamboanga reports on this.

[Begin recording] Military intelligence has reported the dispersion of about 160 foreign-trained guerrilla leaders of the Moro National Liberation Front from Jolo to the different parts of western Mindanao with a mission to lead small-scale uprisings after the Muslim Ramadhan period. This was disclosed by the operating officer of the Regional PC Command, Major Hernan Doria, in an interview with newsmen in Zamboanga City. He said that the redeployment of the battle-hardened Tausug fighters from Zulu was bared by the intelligence operatives monitoring rebel movements in the archipelago. The report, Doria said, has been confirmed by Zulu Provincial Commander Colonel (Teddy Carian). Doria theorized that the MNLF might be building to wage an offensive in the urban centers as hinted by the MNLF spokesman, (Zain Jali), who told newsmen that the men of the MNLF are now in Zamboanga City. The PC officer disagreed with the MNLF assurance that it would not be going to war after the Ramadhan. They would not be redeploying their troops if they had no plans, he said. Doria, however, advised the public not to be alarmed for the military men are ready and prepared. [end recording]

CPP Expels 7 Ranking Party Officials
BK1205112288 Quezon City RPN 9 Television
in English 1000 GMT 12 May 88

[Text] Seven ranking officials of the Communist Party of the Philippines [CPP] in Negros Province have been expelled and some sentenced to death as a result of a rift between party leaders in that province. Expelled were Nemesio Dimafiles, former chairman of the Negros Regional Party Committee of the CPP; Napoleon Dofillo; and five unidentified rebels. PC-INP Chief General Ramon Montano said the expelled party leaders were told to stop all activities inimical to the communist party. Montano also disclosed that those sentenced to death were included in the hit list of the New People's Army.

NPA Said To Set Up VHF Radio Network
HK1105091988 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company
DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 11 May 88

[Text] From Cagayan de Oro City: The New People's Army are reportedly making widespread use of VHF radios for their mobile striking forces, using churches in northeastern Mindanao as their bases. This information was readily confirmed by military authorities in a report submitted by Army Chief Brigadier General Mariano Adalem.

The radio link is said to enable the NPA rebels to communicate with their logistics, medical, and intelligence networks. Military authorities also claimed that about nine convents in Surigao Del Sur and Agusan Del Sur possess VHF radio transceivers.

According to the report, since this radio network was introduced in January the number of rebels and their activities in places within range of these VHF radio transceivers have increased considerably.

NPA Said 'Terrorizing' Government Personnel
HK1205043188 Baguio City Mountain Province
Broadcasting Company in English 0330 GMT 12 May 88

[Text] The New People's Army, the Communist Party's armed group, has started to terrorize lowly government personnel other than their traditional adversary, the Armed Forces of the Philippines and its police headquarters.

This was learned from Bureau of Telecommunications Assistant Regional Director for Bicol (Edgardo Anuto) who said that some of their employees in the field have been threatened with bodily harm and death by suspected members of the NPA. (Anuto) said that already two of their municipal stations have been transferred to safer places because of these threats. The stations were those in Banuan Lunan, Donsol, Sorsogon and Mungbonggon, Tinambak, Camarines Sur.

Panay Island NPA Leader Reportedly Captured
HK1105095388 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog
0700 GMT 11 May 88

[Text] The Armed Forces of the Philippines captured a rebel who was directly involved in the slaying of a former Army battalion commander in Panay. The details from Leila Sese in Iloilo City:

[Begin recording] The military captured the mastermind of an ambush that killed a top military official, Lieutenant Colonel Rodolfo Lao, who was the commanding officer of the Philippine Army's 15th Infantry Battalion operating in southern Panay Island last year. A Camp Delgado report identified the captured rebel as Ramon Seriota, alias Commander Rico or Commander Brando. Seriota was captured after being wounded in an encounter with the 323d PC Company at 2200 last Saturday in sitio Buntod, barangay (Igdasabay), Hantik, Antique.

According to Sergeant de la Cruz, a team from the 323d PC Company was on combat patrol when they encountered a group of 7 armed suspected NPA members. There was a 5-minute firefight and Seriota was wounded and captured by the military. Commander Rico or Commander Brando is now undergoing treatment in a hospital in Antique. A .28-caliber revolver, three rounds of ammunition, a grenade, and a knapsack filled with subversive documents were recovered from him.

Meanwhile, the Panay Island commander revealed that the rebels' mass support went down to 50 percent throughout the island. This was disclosed by Panay Island military commander and 302d Infantry Battalion commander Colonel (Reinando Carfi). He said in a radio interview that the area used to be a rebel stronghold and their mass base support totaled 100,000 civilians. Under the Aquino administration however, the military has campaigned extensively against the rebels and increased confidence in the government has been noted. The citizens in the remote barangays have been released from the rebels' grip. (Carfi) said the rebels' supporters have been reduced to 50,000. [end recording]

CPP Official Arrested in Pangasinan
BK1205113088 Quezon City RPN 9 Television
in English 1000 GMT 12 May 88

[Text] Another top communist rebel was captured yesterday by two persons in San Fabian town in Pangasinan. Captured was (Benito Forto), a member of the Communist Party of the Philippines [CPP] executive (?body) and commissioner for education and propaganda of the Northern Luzon Commission. (Forto) was the second insurgent leader to fall to government hands in Pangasinan in less than a month. At the time of his capture, (Forto) had a 50,000-peso prize on his head.

Thailand

Efforts To Merge Opposition Parties Collapse
BK1205010188 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
12 May 88 pp 1, 3

[Text] Efforts by the Community Action [CAP] and National Democratic parties, the Democrat dissidents and a group of MPs led by Buntheng Thongsawat to form a new opposition party collapsed yesterday after they failed to agree on financial and administrative issues.

As a result, the Democrat dissidents and Mr Buntheng's group will set up their own parties to contest the July 24 election forcing Bunchu Rotchanasathian's CAP to go it alone.

Both are expected to initiate proceedings to set up their parties today at the Interior Ministry.

The collapse came as no surprise as Narong Wongwan's Ruam Thai Party and Uthai Phimchaichon's Progressives had indicated earlier that they were unlikely to join in the merger initiated by Mr Bunchu.

Originally, the Progressives agreed in principle to the merger but Mr Uthai wanted to double check with his MPs who decided on Tuesday that they would run under their own banner. Ruam Thai had from the beginning been lukewarm to the idea.

Former UDP [United Democratic Party] MP Ohpat Phonlasin said the main problem blocking the planned merger was the question of finances and allocation of administrative posts.

There were fears that if they merged, the new party would face similar problems faced by the Democrats, he said.

Party sources told the BANGKOK POST that the parties could not agree on how much money each would have to contribute to the party.

"The merger could not be done because there are too many obstacles," Mr Buntheng admitted, adding that the present circumstances are not suitable for a merger.

The parties involved in the merger talks are still friends, he said.

Democrat dissident Decho Sawananon said last night that the merger plan had not collapsed.

"It is in the waiting stage," he said.

Mr Decho said that each group, particularly the dissidents and Mr Buntheng's faction, would form its own party first and merge with the others later.

"At least (forming a new political party) is a guarantee in case the merger plan fails," he said.

"We still have until June 20 to merge," he added.

Mr Decho said that if each group argued over minor points "then time will be up and all will risk (having no party to be with)".

CAP leader Bunchu said after a party meeting yesterday, however, that if no agreement was reached yesterday, then the merger attempts "were finished".

Even if the merger talks failed, Mr Bunchu said, the alliance of opposition parties still existed.

Mr Decho said that the Democrat dissidents will officially apply with the Interior Ministry to change the names on the executive committee of the Prachachon Party—the party name the dissidents will run under.

The new executive committee will be temporarily headed by Khunying Sasima Siwikon, wife of dissident leader Chalermphand Srivikon, he said.

Initially, the dissidents planned to apply to change the name of the Prachachon Party to Prachachat but changed their mind because the alteration would take time and might result in technical problems, he said.

After changing the names on the Prachachon Party executive committee, the dissidents would elect a permanent party leader, secretary-general and executive committee, he said. "We have decided to have our own party," Mr Buntheng announced after he and his MPs met yesterday.

He said that instead of using a new name his faction would acquire the name of a political party already in existence.

The group will go to the Interior Ministry today to change the party name, he said, but declined to tell which party the group will take over.

Mr Buntheng said his group now has 20 former MPs—15 from the UDP and the rest from other parties.

Former UDP MP Phinit Chantharasurin, who is responsible for finding a new party name for Mr Buntheng's faction, said they would select a number of party names and ask a monk to choose the one they would run under.

Mr Phinit expects the group to collect application forms from the Interior Ministry today and formally submit them tomorrow or next Monday.

A senior National Democratic Party (NDP) official told the POST last night that the party felt that it would be fruitless to merge if only three parties were involved.

He said that Chat Thai Party advisory chairman Maj-Gen Praman Adireksan and about 20 MPs in his faction would have joined had enough parties joined the merger.

Maj-Gen Praman would have headed the new party if it had about 120 former MPs.

The official said that merger talks between the NDP and the Democrat dissidents failed because the NDP wanted Gen Kriangsak Chamanan to head the new party.

The Democrat dissidents, however, felt that since they had more MPs, the party leadership should be theirs.

Although not admitting that the talks had failed, Mr Bunchu said that his party had been misunderstood in its attempts to merge opposition parties into a new party.

CAP secretary-general Athit Urairat said just because his party was the prime mover in the talks did not mean that it lacked finances and wanted to be assisted by other parties.

The party had sufficient funds, he said, but only wanted to find a new avenue of cooperation.

Mr Bunchu said that problems over the merger were discussed and solutions prepared even for those which might have surfaced after the elections.

He said that even if the merger talks failed, the CAP is prepared to run in the election under its own banner.

Khukrit on Obstacles to Merger

*BK0905135988 Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai
9 May 88 p 9*

[From the "Soi Suan Phlu" column by M.R. Khukrit Pramot]

[Text] In the past week, there have been rumors that several opposition parties will merge into one party for the upcoming general election.

The information I received cannot be simply considered a rumor, because I heard it from someone reputable who does not stand to gain from this rumor.

I think what I heard is plausible. However, it does not appear to make sense.

First, let us consider the extent of the necessity for the opposition parties to merge.

The parties which are involved in the news are:

The Ruam Thai party of Narong Wongwan.

The Kit Prachakhom party [Community Action Party] of Bunchu Rotchanasathian.

Major General Praman Adireksan's faction in the Chat Thai party.

The Muan Chon party of Chaloei Yubamgrung.

The "10 January Group" which broke away from the Democrat Party.

The Saha Prachathippatai party [United Democratic Party] of Buntheng Thongsawat.

From this, we can see that there are only two groups that need to merge with the others or set up their own parties—the "10 January Group" and Praman Adireksan's group. They are the groups that have broken away from big parties. So, they have to join other registered parties or set up their own parties.

It would be difficult to set up a new political party in time for the general election since there is so little time left.

The other parties do not have this problem since they are registered as political parties. However, it is worthwhile knowing the reasons for them to merge.

If they want to fight jointly for an ideology, the formation of an alliance would be adequate and there is no need for them to merge. A merger would mean the need for a new party name, party leader, and executive members, which would be very difficult to accomplish because:

1. It is not easy for party leaders to lower their position and take other posts in the merged party, since all of them are big shots. Those who are big shots do not like to be downgraded.

2. It would be a pity for members of those parties to give up their party names. They want their party names to remain in the new merged party name. For example, Ruam Thai Kit Prachakhom; Ruam Kit Prachakhom Thai.

This name is very awkward, but it is still okay. However, if there is a merger of the Ruam Thai, Kit Prachakhom, Saha Prachathippatai, Muan Chon, and Chat Thai, it will not be possible to create a name like the example I have just given for a merger between two parties.

If we name the party "Phak Sahakit Ruam Muanchon Chat Thai," nobody would accept it. Or, if we use the formula of "Ruam Prachakhom Sahachon Chat Thai," it would be difficult to call or write the name, and it also would not be acceptable.

It would be convenient to use a new name that is acceptable to all parties. But where can they get the name from?

Looking at the real reasons for the merger, some opposition parties are financially strained. They need to merge with some financiers so they can ask for financial support.

Those parties that have financiers will have to be careful when they learn of this intention, not wanting to shoulder the burden by merging with parties that are financially strained. I think money for the upcoming general election is a problem and will remain an obstacle to the merger of political parties. It seems there is no way to remove this obstacle.

Army Vows Loyalty to Prime Minister Prem
BK1105021388 Bangkok THE NATION in English
11 May 88 pp 1, 2

[Excerpt] About 150 high-ranking army officers and combat force commanders yesterday morning called on Premier Prem Tinsulanon to assure him of their continued allegiance. The move was apparently aimed at quashing nagging rumours that Gen Prem's upcoming Soviet Union tour could trigger a major political change.

The army officers led by Deputy Army Commander in Chief General Wanchai Ruangtrakun are mainly based in the first and fourth regional armies. Officers from the second and third regional armies as well as the Police Department will follow suit within this week, informed sources said.

Later at Government House, Prem capped the Cabinet meeting by cracking a joke: "I am not going to see you for the next two weeks and I hope that it will not have to hurry back before that."

The premier's statement drew loud laughter from his Cabinet members. Prem himself also laughed at his own allusion to the last aborted coup attempt staged while he was visiting Jakarta in September, 1985.

At the start of the Cabinet meeting, government spokesman Michai Wirawathaya said the premier assigned Deputy Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan to take charge of the country during his trip abroad.

Prem will leave for the Soviet Union May 16 on a two-week tour that will also take him to Hungary and Finland.

Informed sources quoted Wanchai as telling Prem that all visitors—from battalion commanders to army region commanders—are ready to obey his orders.

Prem thanked them during the meeting which lasted about 10 minutes at his residence.

Coup rumours spread right after Prem put his premiership on the line by dissolving the House of Representatives on April 29 resulting in a mandatory snap election.

Yesterday's morale-boosting move discredited Army secretary Maj Gen Narudon Detpradiyut's statement Monday that soldiers would not stage a demonstration in favour of the premier.

Meanwhile, acting Supreme Commander and Army Commander in Chief Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut met the premier at about 10 am at Government House to receive government policy on the upcoming nationwide polls, the army chief said.

After the meeting, Chawalit chaired a two-hour meeting with staff officers at the Army Convention Hall on the election guidelines.

The armed forces chief treated the 30-odd staff officers to lunch after the meeting.

Police Director General Pol Gen [Police General] Phao Sarasin also showed up at Government House but he said he held talks only with PM's Secretary General Prasong Sunsiri—and not the premier—on the upcoming elections.

"We are all set for the elections with a revised version of the master plan used in the last 1986 polls," Phao said. [passage omitted]

Further on Reported SRV Pullout in Cambodia
BK1105013588 Bangkok THE NATION in English
11 May 88 p 2

[Excerpt] Defence Minister Phaniang Kantarat yesterday questioned reports about actual Vietnamese troop withdrawal from Kampuchea, contending that Hanoi often sent in fresh troops to replace those who were withdrawn.

ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Phaniang said Thai armed forces wouldn't be lured into complacency by the reports.

He said Thai forces are always prepared to handle any Vietnamese incursion across the border when Vietnamese troops begin a dry season offensive against Kampuchean resistance forces along the Thai-Kampuchean border.

Commenting on the same topic Deputy Foreign Minister Praphat Limpraphan said he had only heard about Vietnamese troop rotations, which are normal practice.

Praphat said Thailand must follow events in Vietnam closely and separate rumours from facts about domestic problems in Vietnam and about Vietnam's softening its stand on Kampuchea to gain sympathy and assistance from the international community.

Hanoi may be spreading disinformation about the softening of foreign policy to attract foreign aid, he said.

Praphat said Hanoi likes to encourage the international community to believe that it is going to pull all of its troops out of Kampuchea because the war in Kampuchea is causing severe economic hardship to Vietnam.

The Thai comments came after a US military spokesman stated last week that the withdrawal of 20,000 Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea last November was real. [passage omitted]

Supreme Command on Cambodian Border Situation
BK1105141588 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai
1030 GMT 11 May 88

[Text] The Supreme Command Information Office reported that during the past week, Vietnamese troops deployed a large number of soldiers to prevent infiltration by the CGDK forces in Anlong Veng, Samraong, Banteay Ampil Districts of Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province; and Thmar Puok District of Battambang Province. There were frequent clashes in Thmar Puok District of Battambang Province and Banteay Ampil and Samraong Districts of Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province.

Along the Thai-Cambodian border, there were less Vietnamese artillery shells landing inside Thai territory than in the preceeding period. Artillery shells landed occasionally in Pong Nam Ron District of Chanthaburi Province and Bo Rai and Muang Districts of Trat Province.

The Supreme Command Information Office also reported on the refugee and illegal immigrant situation. It said that there was a total of about 329,700 Cambodian people who fled the fighting in Cambodia living along the Thai-Cambodian border—78,008 in the north of Surin and Sisaket Provinces; 163,076 at Site 2 refugee camp in Ta Phraya District; 32,147 at Site 8 in Khlong Hat Subdistrict; 17,725 in Khao I-Dang refugee camp and nearby areas of Prachin Buri Province; and 38,741 in the south of Chanthaburi and Trat Provinces.

Radio on Obstacles to Resolving Lao Border
BK1005072088 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia
in English 1500 GMT 9 May 88

["Special report": "Ban Romklao, the Need To Explain the Whole Truth"]

[Text] The political negotiations between Thailand and Laos concerning the disputed border have failed to live to their early promise, instead becoming a stage for Laotian rhetoric. The negotiations persist to be bogged down in details without yielding to the betterment of the larger framework.

In the early stages of the dispute, the Thai side had wrongly perceived the Laotian side to be equally interested in resolving the boundary problem. Basing on righteousness and reference of the 1907 French-Siamese Treaty and relevant maps, the Thai side had throughout encouraged negotiations. Between 3 and 4 March 1988 in Bangkok, the talks had proceeded with the Thai side proposing for a joint Thai-Lao committee to verify and demarcate the adjoining Thai-Lao border. The Laotian side received the Thai proposal with the announcement of requiring the approval of Vientiane before [word indistinct] to accept. One would expect the Laotian delegation to have the mandate to negotiate and accept proposals. Anyhow, the delay proved fruitless, with the

Laotian government refusing outright the Thai side's proposals to set up a joint Thai-Lao boundary committee and, with it, denying the launching of a reasonable solution to the boundary dispute.

The Lao Government action seems contrary to the regularly perceived Laotian stand. It confirms its intentions to refuse to accept the Thai proposals. The Laotian side suggested that the 1907 French-Siamese Treaty did not have any maps attached to it, despite the fact that Lao Government had in the past referred and accepted it. It is noteworthy that the boundary of Thailand and Laos has already existed through the Indochinese [words indistinct] Siam committee. Thus, although the maps were not directly mentioned in the 1907 French-Siamese Treaty, the latter stated the functions of the French-Siamese Boundary Committee and its previous-assigned task of demarcating the boundaries, including that of the disputed adjoining Thai-Lao border. The 1907 French-Siamese Treaty also indicated that the French-Siamese committee had completed its demarcating of the assigned boundaries adjoining what is now Thailand and Laos. It follows that since the French-Siamese Boundary Committee had the mandate by its respective governments and Laos adhered to the 1907 French-Siamese Treaty, Laos should respect the already demarcated boundaries.

The Lao Government has sought to focus on merely certain clauses of the 1907 treaty in the boundary negotiations with Thailand. Cunningly, the Laotian Government opted to present the facts implicitly by merely stating Menam [river] Huang is the Thai-Lao boundary. While this is true, it leaves out certain essential associate contents. As such, the Lao Government are not concerned with the part of the treaty [that] specified the exactness of the boundary. Through stating that Menam Huang could be traced upstream to its source of Phukhao [mountain] Miang, indeed, the treaty states explicitly the river that is used as boundary of the Thai-Lao border being the river that has a source from Phukhao Miang. Even when the Laotian Government did refer to Menam Huang, they would conclude that the source of the river being Phu Soi Dao. That definitely—in accordance with the 1907 French-Siamese Treaty and relevant maps—is not the correct boundary.

The actions of the Lao Government emerge as the major obstacle in the progressing of the negotiations. These actions are not consistent with practices of international law or approved by the international community. More particular, there exist some Laotian leaders who may not seek a settlement of the problem. These leaders may desire the problems to persist in believing the continuance of the problem will lead to a rift between Thai leaders. The Lao Government has not only failed to propose reasonable solutions to the Ban Romklao dispute, but the Laotian side has produced excuses and feeble reasons for not accepting reasonable Thai proposals.

In conclusion, Menam Huang is really the boundary between Thailand and Laos. That fact alone merely scratches the surface. One needs to be more explicit on the extent of the river. The valid relevant document would be the 1907 French-Siamese Treaty which states: the boundary could be traced along the Menam Huang upstream to its source of Phukhao Miang. Would the Laotian side [words indistinct] being questioned, Thailand has this time around every reason to be more cautious.

Government Moves To Improve Port Operations
BK1105011288 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
11 May 88 p 13

[Text] The Government has called an urgent meeting this Friday [13 May] of all state agencies involved in operations at Bangkok harbour to try and resolve the problems now plaguing Khlong Toei port.

The meeting follows Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon's order yesterday at the Cabinet meeting that all government agencies concerned should unite to tackle the problems affecting the port.

The Cabinet discussion follows on from talks on the matter at Monday's weekly Council of Economic Ministers meeting chaired by General Prem.

The matter was raised at yesterday's meeting by the Premier himself when he said he was concerned the country's trading interests may be seriously affected by several shipping lines' planned imposition of the so-called "Bangkok charge" and other congestion surcharges on all Thai shipments processed through the port.

He then ordered the Ministries of Communications, Commerce and Finance along with the National Economic and Social Development Board and Export Promotion Department to try and solve the problem.

After the Cabinet meeting, Communications Minister Banhan Sinlapa-Acha said the Bangkok charge and congestion surcharge would be discussed at Friday's meeting by all concerned.

Mr Banhan said the volume of shipments through the port had been steadily increasing, but the procedures and regulations at the port had failed to keep pace and now needed drastic improvement and modernisation.

These problems, combined with the huge backlog of containers at the port, have contributed to the overall difficulties at Khlong Toei.

He said the blame for the current congestion could not, therefore, be laid squarely at the feet of Bangkok Crane Co, the monopoly operator of the crane service at the port.

He said all parties concerned needed to come together to discuss the problems to try and find ways of resolving them.

"The surcharge has been applied arbitrarily by the shipping firms," he said. "The way I look at it, the surcharges seem to be even higher than the crane fee.

"This is quite unreasonable. It is like applying indirect pressure on the PAT [Port Authority of Thailand]," he added.

Mr Banhan said he expected everything to return to normal a day or two after the meeting on Friday.

"It is not possible for us to give up our rights at the port. Ports in other countries are doing the same thing (introducing their own crane services), so the shipping firms should not raise this as an issue," he added.

Briefs

Unemployment Rate Declines

The Interior Ministry reported the 1987 unemployment situation to the cabinet meeting yesterday. It said the unemployment rate declined from 3.5 percent in 1986 to 3.1 percent in 1987. The decline was due to the country's better economic performance, which registered a growth rate of 5.6 percent last year compared to 3.6 percent in 1986. The ministry believed that the unemployment problem will be eased during the period from 1988 to 1991. However, the ministry recommended some measures to help tackle the jobless problem among educated people. [Summary] [BK1105122588 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 11 May 88]

Rangers Seize CPM Camp

Since the end of April, the 41st Ranger Regiment has launched a suppression campaign against Communist Party of Malaya [CPM] guerrillas at the joint border of Thanto District and Betong District in Yala Province. The suppression campaign, launched in accordance with "Operation 4/31," resulted in two clashes with CPM guerrillas; the death of a Thai official and a CPM guerrilla; and the seizure of a camp that could house 20 to 30 people, 10 rai of land for cultivation, weapons, ammunition, explosives, and a large number of consumer goods. The commander of the 41st Ranger Regiment, Colonel Akhadet Muangon, has ordered his men to destroy the camp and to continue suppression of this group of CPM guerrillas. [Summary] [BK1005094388 Bangkok THAI RAT in Thai 9 May 88 p 20]

Vietnam

Ministry Proposes Negotiations With PRC BK1205120888 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1122 GMT 12 May 88

[Text] On 12 May 1988, First Vice Foreign Minister Dinh Nho Liem received Chinese Ambassador Li Shichun and handed him a note from the SRV Foreign Ministry to its Chinese counterpart. Following are the contents of the note:

Recently, the Chinese side has on several occasions spread news that Vietnam has intruded into Chinese territory and carried out provocations against China. This is totally at variance with the truth. The fact is that while avoiding a response to Vietnam's proposals that both sides cease acts of armed confrontation in the border areas between the two countries, the Chinese side has continued its armed activities, bringing military pressure to bear on the Vietnamese northern provinces. This has caused the border situation to remain tense and runs counter to the two peoples' desire for an early restoration of the traditional friendly relations between Vietnam and China for the benefit of both sides, especially the two peoples in the border provinces.

To put an early end to the tensions at the border between the two countries, allow the Vietnamese and Chinese peoples in the border areas to live in peace and carry on peaceful construction, and turn the Chinese-Vietnamese border into a border of peace and friendship, the Vietnamese side proposes the following:

1. The Governments of Vietnam and China appoint representatives to hold talks on land borders. The level, venue, and timing will be decided by both sides as soon as possible. Pending talks, both sides should cease all activities of armed confrontation at the border areas between the two countries, separate the two sides' armed forces along the entire border between the two countries to avoid all clashes, and set up a joint Chinese-Vietnamese committee to supervise and control implementation of the above measures.

2. Also in this spirit, the SRV Government once again reiterates its proposal for peaceful negotiations to settle the disputes between the two countries over the Hoang Sa [Paracel] and Truong Sa [Spratly] Archipelagoes. While waiting for the Chinese side to sit down at the negotiating table, the two sides should refrain from using force and avoid all clashes so as to prevent the situation from worsening.

In the spirit of upholding the importance of the long-term interests of the two peoples and always adopting a respectful attitude toward the traditional friendly relations between Vietnam and China, since 1980 the Vietnamese side has time and again advanced the proposal that the two sides sit down for peaceful negotiations to settle their disputes. Now, once again renewing this

proposal, the SRV Government believes that a joint effort by Vietnam and China to realize these proposals and hold talks to settle the outstanding problems between the two countries concerning their land border as well as the two archipelagoes will be welcomed by the two peoples and broad sections of regional and world public opinion.

NHAN DAN on PRC's 'Lame' Spratlys Stance
BK1105150988 Hanoi VNA in English 1502 GMT
11 May 88

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 11—The paper NHAN DAN today runs an article by Quang Loi titled "From the Cairo Statement to the San Francisco Peace Treaty", rejecting China's lame argument for its sovereignty over the Hoang Sa [Paracel] and Truong Sa [Spratly] Archipelagoes. The article says: "In order to back up its preposterous claim to the Hoang Sa and Truong Sa Archipelagoes of Vietnam, Beijing has resorted to vague, incomplete and non-valid historical evidences and even surmises, distortions and legal documents which do not meet the norms of international law and practice. One thing is certain: Beijing's official documents have deliberately skipped a number of international conferences during and after World War II concerning the territorial sovereignty of China. Otherwise, they deal perfunctorily with the San Francisco Conference in 1951".

The article goes on: "The Cairo Statement stipulates that Manchuria, Formosa and the Pescadores shall be returned to China, but made no mention of Hoang Sa and Truong Sa.

"... The San Francisco Conference opened on September 3, 1951, after four days of discussion, on September 5 [as received], delegation proposed a draft amendment demanding that Japan recognize the complete sovereignty of the People's Republic of China over Manchuria, Formosa, the Pescadores, the Tunshatsuntao Archipelago, as well as over Sishatuntao and Chungshatsuntao Archipelagoes (the Paracels, the Amphitrites group of islands, and the Macklesfield coral reef) and the Nanshatuntao Archipelago, including the Spratly Islands. The draft also demands that 'Japan renounce all right, title and claim to the territories expounded in this article'. But the conference rejected this proposal with 46 votes for, three votes against and one abstention. [no closing quotation mark as received]

In his speech on September 7, Tran Van Huu, head of the Vietnamese delegation, declared: "As we must frankly profit from all the opportunities offered to us to stifle the germs of discord, we affirm our right to the Spratly and Paracel Archipelagoes, which have always belonged to Vietnam".

In conclusion, the article quotes the April 25, 1988 document of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam as saying, "China's claim of sovereignty over the Paracel (Hoang Sa) and Spratly

(Truong Sa) has been rejected at international conferences in which the question of Chinese territories has been raised". The document further says: "The Paracel and Spratly Archipelagoes remained under French administration and France returned these islands to Vietnam upon its withdrawal from the country under the provisions of the 1954 Geneva agreements on Vietnam".

FRG Communist Party Delegation Arrives
BK1005172888 Hanoi VNA in English 1459 GMT
10 May 88

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 10—A delegation of the German Communist Party (DKP) led by its chairman Herbert Mies arrived here today for a friendship visit to Vietnam at the invitation of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee.

It was welcomed by Do Muoi, Politburo member and secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee; Nguyen Quang Tao, deputy head of the International Department of the CPV Central Committee; and other senior party officials.

On behalf of the CPV Central Committee, Do Muoi warmly welcomed the high-level delegation of the German Communist Party, and expressed his belief that its visit will be crowned with fine success, thus contributing to tightening and enhancing the relations between the Communist Party of Vietnam and the German Communist Party in the interests of the two parties, the working class and peoples of the two countries, and of peace and socialism all over the world.

NHAN DAN Praises Germans
BK1005073988 Hanoi VNA in English 0717 GMT
10 May 88

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 10—The daily NHAN DAN today extols the persistent and courageous struggle of the communists in the Federal Republic of Germany (FRG), and wishes the best success for the current visit to Vietnam by a delegation of the German Communist Party (DKP).

The paper praises the German Communist Party as "the underlying force of the struggle against the attempt to revive militarism in the FRG as well as the struggle for peace and mutual understanding between the German Democratic Republic (GDR) and the FRG, and for strict abidance by the national boundaries in Europe after the Second World War."

"Loyal to proletarian internationalism," the paper notes, "the communists in the FRG have made active contributions to the struggle of the people in the FRG and the world as a whole in support of the Vietnamese people in their past anti-U.S. war of resistance as well as in their present socialist construction and national defence."

It recalls that during the Chinese war of aggression against the northern border provinces of Vietnam in Feb. 1979, the chairman of the DKP, Herbert Mies, voiced the strong demand of the Communist Party, the working class and all peace-loving forces in the FRG for an immediate end to the Chinese criminal acts against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. NHAN DAN also quotes the DKP chairman as pledging to further strengthen solidarity with and support to the Vietnamese people in healing the wounds of war and rebuilding the country. In conclusion, the paper wishes the friendship between the communists and peoples of the two countries constant consolidation and development in their common interests and the interests of socialism and peace.

Talks With Nguyen Van Linh

BK1105155188 Hanoi VNA in English 1457 GMT
11 May 88

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 11—A delegation of the Communist Party of Vietnam led by General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh held talks here today with the visiting delegation of the German Communist Party (DKP) led by Chairman Herbert Mies.

The two delegations compared notes on the situation of their respective parties and exchanged views on international issues of mutual concern. They reaffirmed the common wish to strengthen their traditional relations and actively contribute to the nations' struggle for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism.

General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh warmly thanked the DKP and the working class and people of the FRG for their warm support to the Vietnamese people's revolutionary struggle.

Chairman Herbert Mies for his part reaffirmed the unswerving solidarity of the FRG Communists with the struggle of the Vietnamese Communists and people.

Vo Chi Cong Congratulates France's Mitterrand
BK1005172488 Hanoi VNA in English 1456 GMT
10 May 88

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 10—State Council President Vo Chi Cong has extended warm congratulations to Francois Mitterrand on his re-election as president of the French Republic. The Vietnamese leader expressed his wish to further consolidation and development of the traditional friendship and cooperation between the two nations.

Vo Chi Cong Letter to Water Conservancy Sector
BK0905135588 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
1100 GMT 7 May 88

[Letter of Vo Chi Cong, chairman of the Council of State, to the cadres and workers of the water conservancy sector on the occasion of the 30th founding anniversary of the sector—date not given]

[Text] Dear cadres and workers of the water conservancy sector:

On the occasion of the 30th traditional day of Vietnam's water conservancy sector, I cordially convey to you, comrades, my warm greetings and my best regards.

Over the past 30 years, under the CPV's leadership and bringing into play the revolutionary traditions of the working class and the nation, cadres and workers of the water conservancy sector have remained continuously and broadly attached to the people's movement of water conservancy. They have thus greatly contributed to preventing and controlling natural disasters; protecting and constructing material and technical bases of socialism; protecting the people's lives and property; and developing agricultural production along the lines of intensive cultivation, multicropping, and expanding cultivated area.

On behalf of the party Central Committee, the National Assembly, and the Council of State, I warmly commend the cadres and workers of the water conservancy sector for their important contributions.

Implementing the sixth party congress resolution and in the spirit of profound and comprehensive renovation, cadres and workers of the water conservancy sector have struggled to outstandingly fulfill the tasks of developing the sector. They have thus effectively served the party's three major economic programs; helped fight and control flash floods, waterlogging, and drought; and minimized the damage caused by natural disasters. They have strived to learn to raise the level of their technological and managerial knowledge and have worked with high productivity, quality, and effectiveness, as well as a sense of responsibility.

I am convinced that you, comrades, will bring into play the glorious traditions of the water conservancy sector and will singlemindedly and resolutely overcome difficulties to fulfill all the tasks assigned by the party and state.

Cordially,

[Signed] Vo Chi Cong

Minister of Water Conservancy Interviewed
BK1005155088 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
1100 GMT 6 May 88

[Station correspondent's interview with Minister of Water Conservancy Nguyen Canh Dinh; date and place not given—recorded]

[Summary] In connection with the 30th founding anniversary of the water conservancy sector, a Voice of Vietnam correspondent conducted an interview with Minister of Water Conservancy Nguyen Canh Dinh. The interview centers on the role of the water conservancy sector in supporting agricultural production and major economic development plans.

Answering a question about the water conservancy sector's contributions to supporting agricultural production, combating floods and flash floods, and protecting the people's lives in the past 30 years, Nguyen Canh Dinh said:

"So far, many rural irrigation projects have been built throughout the nation to bring water to 2.7 million hectares of cultivated land. This is of great significance, because only 300,000 hectares of cultivated area were irrigated under different rural irrigation projects some 30 years ago.

"As a result, in 1987, as many as 1.8 million hectares of winter-spring rice, 900,000 hectares of summer-fall rice, 2 million hectares of 5th-month rice, and 800,000 hectares of subsidiary food crops and industrial crops were watered.

"Some 850,000 hectares of cultivated area have been protected from waterlogging by various drainage facilities. This is very significant, because 30 years ago drainage facilities were only able to help combat waterlogging in 50,000 hectares of cultivated area.

"A sea dike network more than 2,000 km long has been set up to help protect some 700,000 hectares of cultivated area from seawater. A 4,500-km-long river dike system has proved to be effective in combating major flash floods."

He then pointed out the following shortcomings and weaknesses that still need to be overcome by the sector:

First, it is necessary to clearly determine the objectives and steps to be taken by the sector in order to fulfill its appointed tasks. Second, it is important to give due attention to providing funds for the construction of irrigation projects to support the watering of subsidiary food crops and industrial crops, as well as making full use of the combined strength of all irrigation projects. Third, efforts must be made to ensure quality projects, to quickly apply technological innovations, to promptly improve management, and to bring into full play the creativity of all workers and technicians. Fourth, since the water conservancy sector's operation depends largely on state-supplied capital, materials, equipment, and fuel, it is necessary for the state to give the sector what it needs so it can fulfill its appointed tasks.

Asked to suggest measures for overcoming these shortcomings, he said:

"First, it is necessary to clearly understand the importance of the party's three major economic plans and the orientations and tasks set forth for the water conservancy sector by the sixth party congress and the party Central Committee's fourth plenum. It is important to clearly understand the natural conditions and socioeconomic characteristics of each locality. This way, one can

work out appropriate orientations, objectives, and steps to follow in order to reach proper solutions to problems arising from each locality and each stage.

"Second, planning must be based on available capital, materials, equipment, and labor force. As construction begins, utmost efforts must be made to ensure that each project involved can be completed and put into operation on time.

"Third, it is necessary to have very close control over capital, materials, and equipment. No matter what source of capital or what level of management is involved, once they become part of building plans, all capital construction projects must meet investment requirements and must be subjected to close guidance.

"Fourth, it is important to continue making use of everything available in the localities in accordance with the motto of encouraging the central and local levels and the state and people to join efforts in work implementation.

"Fifth, once they are put into operation, all rural irrigation projects must be fully exploited. It is necessary to vigorously consolidate rural irrigation management enterprises and to resolutely shift their operations to business accounting.

"Sixth, with the state's authorization, efforts must be made to consolidate international cooperation and to take the initiative in acquiring capital investment and technology from foreign countries."

Vo Van Kiet Praises Grain Supply Achievements
BK1005095088 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
0500 GMT 9 May 88

[Text] Vo Van Kiet, acting chairman of the Council of Ministers, sent a letter on 29 April to localities and sectors which have scored achievements in procuring and shipping 138,000 tonnes of rice from the south to the north during March and April—55,000 tonnes in March and 83,000 tonnes in April.

He cited the outstanding achievements scored by various localities and sectors during the past 2 months, praising An Giang, Tien Giang, Cuu Long, Dong Thap, Long An, Kien Giang, and Hau Giang Provinces; Ho Chi Minh City; Central General Corporation of Grain Supply; various units of sea, river, rail, and truck transportation units; sea ports of the Communications Ministry; the State Bank; Ho Chi Minh City Postal Service; the Mekong River Delta provinces; and the southern and Ho Chi Minh City electric power plants.

Since the tasks in May and June 1988 remain very heavy, the Council of Ministers' chairman expects that provinces, cities, sectors, and units involved bring into play

their past successes, pool together their work forces, and struggle even harder in order to fulfill and overfulfill the plan for May and June 1988.

Vo Van Kiet Receives Outgoing Indian Envoy
*BK1105155588 Hanoi VNA in English 1451 GMT
11 May 88*

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 11—Acting Chairman of the Council of Ministers Vo Van Kiet today received Indian Ambassador Johari Pushkar who paid him a farewell visit before going home for a new assignment.

New Indonesian Envoy Presents Credentials
*BK1105155988 Hanoi VNA in English 1453 GMT
11 May 88*

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 11—The newly appointed ambassador of Indonesia to Vietnam, Aswismarmo, today presented his credentials to Vice President of the State Council Nguyen Huu Tho.

Le Trang, deputy director of the Office of National Assembly and the State Council, and Deputy Foreign Minister Vu Xuan Ang were present on the occasion.

Radio Cites U.S. Support for Afghan Guerrillas
*BK0905084588 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
1100 GMT 8 May 88*

[Text] The U.S. paper THE NEW YORK TIMES on 6 May quoted U.S. State Department sources as saying that Washington had told counterrevolutionaries in Afghanistan that the United States would help them set up a provisional government if they could consolidate their hold on most of the Afghan territory. A recent NEW YORK TIMES interview has revealed Washington's intention of promoting such a provisional government to oppose the current government in Afghanistan.

Ha Quang Du-Led Youth Delegation Visits Laos
*BK1205080788 Hanoi VNA in English 0707 GMT
12 May 88*

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 12—A delegation of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union led by its first secretary, Ha Quang Du, has paid a four-day visit to Laos.

During its stay there, the Vietnamese youth delegation held talks with a delegation of the Lao People's Revolutionary Youth Union on further strengthening the relations and comprehensive cooperation between the two organizations.

Ho Chi Minh City Party Takes Economic Measures
*BK1005111088 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
0500 GMT 9 May 88*

[Text] Since mid-February 1988, the production situation in Ho Chi Minh City has deteriorated with each passing day; the circulation and distribution of goods

and export-import operations have run into many problems. Although the total production output value of industry and handicrafts and artisan industry in the first quarter increased, it is merely 19.7 percent of the plan norm. Some 30 percent or more of the production contracts in the city have been canceled because of price.

In the second quarter—at a time when there are difficulties in the raw materials, supplies, and electricity situation—the Ho Chi Minh City party committee has set forth some specific measures to overcome difficulties in production, distribution and circulation, and life. Maximum support will be given to production units that have concluded contracts with and received materials from various central sectors. Utmost effort will be made to buy materials from the central government at business prices. Work order contracts will be signed with the Ministry of Home Trade and various central sectors. Joint ventures and alliances will be extended to provinces and cities to create new commodities (for) use and export. Work order contracts will also be signed with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries and other foreign companies. All sources of foreign exchange will be mobilized to ensure that in the second quarter more supplies and raw materials will be imported for production sectors. Some primary installations will be directed to engage in joint ventures with foreign countries to expand production.

In distribution and circulation, emphasis will be placed on the procurement operations to control the local sources of commodities in combination with the activities to oppose smuggling and speculation in the city and provinces. Close coordination will be maintained with the market management committee to unify action in the entire southern region.

The operating capacity of the industrial and commercial bank will be increased to mobilize more capital domestically and abroad to serve the production requirements of various economic components. Coordination will be made with the Central Bank to institute a plan for the management of the gold market.

Briefs

Grain From South to North

To implement the task assigned by the state and to contribute to solving the current grain problem, the communication and transportation sector in April transported 65,000 metric tons of grain from south to north Vietnam. The railway sector, the river transportation enterprise No 1, and the Hanoi transportation agency have made great efforts in the transport work. While striving to fulfill its transportation plan norms, the communications and transportation sector is concentrating efforts on transporting another batch of almost 30,000 metric tons of grain from the south to northern

provinces to help them overcome difficulties. [Summary] [BK0905092588 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 5 May 88]

Northern Dike Strengthening

According to the Ministry of Water Conservancy, as of 30 April 1988, 13 northern provinces and cities had used nearly 3 million cubic meters of dirt for dike strengthening, achieving 78 percent of the planned target. This is regarded as being too slow compared with the same period last year, when dike strengthening achievements

had reached 90 percent of the planned target. Efforts to repair dike supports and sluices have also been very slow, attaining only 42 percent of the planned target. With only about 15 days left before the conclusion of the dike strengthening schedule, the Ministry of Water Conservancy urges various localities to concentrate on completing the construction of half-finished dike supports and sluices and to have flood control plans ready in anticipation of the coming flash flood season. [Summary] [BK1005094988 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 9 May 88]

Australia

Soviet Delegation's Visa Request Rejected

*BK1205070188 Melbourne Overseas Service in English
0500 GMT 12 May 88*

[Text] Foreign Affairs Department officials have confirmed a visa application by a senior trade delegate to visit Australia has been rejected. [sentence as heard] The Soviet Chamber of Commerce deputy chairman, Mr (Igor Kamiyev), was to head a 7-person team to attend next week's fourth joint meeting of the Australian Business Council. Australia's decision to reject his visa application led to the cancellation of the delegation's visit.

A foreign affairs official, while confirming the visa decision, would not elaborate on why the move occurred. However, he said he did not believe the move would lead to the cancellation of another delegation expected to visit Australia in July.

The delegation includes the head of the Soviet Union's Foreign Economic Commission, Mr (Kanasov).

Concern Voiced Over Singapore Detentions

*BK1005143088 Melbourne Overseas Service in English
1200 GMT 10 May 88*

[From the "International Report" program]

[Text] Australia has expressed its concern over the treatment of a group of political detainees in Singapore. Michael Cavanaugh reports the issue has been raised in the Australian Parliament and Singapore's high commissioner in Canberra was called in today to meet with Australian foreign affairs officials.

[Begin recording] [Cavanaugh] The 8 people were part of a group of 20 detained last year by Singapore authorities for their alleged involvement in a Marxist plot. Though subsequently released after being held for 7 months without trial under that country's Internal Security Act, the eight were rearrested for allegedly attacking the political integrity of the government. The eight argued their confessions had been made under coercion and mistreatment. This led to Singapore authorities announcing an inquiry into the allegations. However, this was later reversed after the eight retracted their claims.

It is understood that foreign affairs officials called Singapore's High Commissioner to Australia Mr Conceicao that Australia was concerned that the government would use arbitrary detention against its citizens under its application of the Internal Security Act. Mr Conceicao was also told by the officials that Australia believes strongly in human rights and it will pursue the issue, if it believes there has been any breach of those rights.

A point taken up by Australia's foreign affairs representative in the Senate, Senator Gareth Evans:

[Evans] On 6 May a former solicitor general representing two of the detainees was also arrested under the Internal Security Act, and another of the 1987 detainees was detained on 8 May. This government's view on the human rights issue is well known and has been clearly stated whenever the occasion has warranted, and we do continue to regard [word indistinct] of the Internal Security Act in Singapore as a matter of considerable concern.

[Cavanaugh] And Senator Evans also told the Parliament that Australia was worried that the planned inquiry has been dropped.

[Evans] The government is particularly disappointed that the foreshadowed commission of inquiry will not now take place. Our own Australian experience has shown the value of independent judicial reviews of controversial and complex issues. In addition to expressing the government's concerns and regret over the detentions, our representations will accordingly register our disappointment that the commission of inquiry will not now take place. [end recording]

Hawke Rejects Call for Talks on New Caledonia

*BK1105061488 Melbourne Overseas Service in English
0500 GMT 11 May 88*

[Text] A call by Papua New Guinea for a special meeting of the South Pacific Forum to discuss the situation in New Caledonia has been rejected by Australia. The prime minister, Mr Hawke, said that following President Mitterrand's election at the weekend, the French Government should be given time to assess the situation in the Pacific territory.

In a message of congratulations sent to Paris, the prime minister said Australia welcomed and shared the president's concerns over the recent violence, the polarization of the territory's communities, and the need for dialogue.

Earlier, the foreign minister, Mr Hayden, said President Mitterrand's reelection was a hopeful sign for future French policies in the South Pacific.

New Caledonia

FLNKS Accuses French of Executing 3 Kanaks

*BK1105160688 Hong Kong AFP in English 1542 GMT
11 May 88*

[Text] Noumea, May 11 (FP)—Kanak separatists in New Caledonia charged French security forces Wednesday with executing three unarmed militants after an operation to free French hostages being held in a cave on Ouvea Island.

The Kanak Socialist National Liberation Front (FLNKS) said that French security forces had "executed at least three" unarmed Kanaks following last Thursday's attack on the cave to free the 24 hostages.

Members of the FLNKS Political Bureau added at a press conference that they "suspected" French troops had committed "three other liquidations."

The commander-in-chief of French forces in the South Pacific, General Jacques Vidal, who led the operation to free the hostages, has denied the charges. He could not be reached Wednesday for comment.

The FLNKS showed filmed statements from several Kanak youths and an elderly man who they said were in the cave during the attack.

Their testimonies followed earlier eye-witness reports that three unarmed Kanaks were killed by the security forces.

The three have been identified as Alphonse Dianou, the leader of the Kanaks holding the hostages, Kanak militant Wincelas Lavelloi, and Waima Amossa, one of several youths who had brought tea to the militants in the Ouvea cave.

The witnesses in the FLNKS videotape said Dianou and Lavelloi emerged from the cave unarmed after the attack, followed by the group who had brought the tea.

They said the security forces held their fire and ordered everyone to stretch out on the ground.

The youths on the videotape said that a soldier then shot Dianou in the knee as he lay on the ground while others struck him with rifle butts.

Lavelloi was summoned by a soldier and moved towards the cave entrance, when the rest of the group, still on the ground, heard another shot and next saw Lavelloi dead, the witnesses said.

While the group was still on the ground and under orders not to move, a soldier called to Waima. As he raised himself from the ground, another soldier, some 15 metres (yards) away, shot him saying he was trying to escape, they added.

The FLNKS said it was "convinced" that three bodies which authorities said were found near the cave the day after the attack were the bodies of the three who had been "executed."

Nineteen Kanak militants and two soldiers were killed in the attack.

The FLNKS also said Wednesday that one of the hostages had been scheduled to be freed last Thursday or Friday and that all of the hostages were to be released May 11 with the kidnappers giving up the same day.

They said this arrangement had been reached through negotiations led by mediator Captain Philippe Legorjus, one of the 24 hostages and head of the French gendarmerie's anti-terrorist unit.

They said the agreement had been reached "on or before May 4" and that Capt. Legorjus and Minister for Overseas Territories Bernard Pons "were perfectly aware of it."

"Our comrades were looking for a negotiated solution," the members of the FLNKS Political Bureau said.

"Bernard Pons deliberately chose to invade the cave for electoral ends," they added, referring to Sunday's French presidential election.

Meanwhile, an FLNKS-affiliated Kanak labour union, the USCKE [expansion unknown], called on labour movements in the Pacific to take action against French planes and ships and those of other countries serving New Caledonia.

In Sydney, the Waterside Workers' Federation of Australian Dock Workers said Wednesday that reports it had offered to boycott French shipping because of events in New Caledonia were "premature."

Meanwhile, a Melanesian was shot and killed Wednesday by a European settler near La Foa on the west coast of New Caledonia, police said.

Police have arrested European Marcel Jamin, who was drunk when he shot and killed Hilario Nemembreux and wounded another Kanak, they said.

General Rejects Charge

BK1205102088 Hong Kong AFP in English 0949 GMT
12 May 88

[Text] Noumea, May 12 (AFP)—The commander of the French forces in New Caledonia on Thursday dismissed charges that his men had executed Melanesian separatists in an assault to release French hostages.

General Jacques Vidal accused the main separatist group, the Kanak Socialist National Liberation Front (FLNKS), of waging a psychological campaign over the hostage release.

The FLNKS showed reporters filmed testimony Wednesday by Melanesian witnesses who said French troops executed three separatists after they had surrendered during the operation Thursday to release 24 French hostages held on the island of Ouvea in the French Pacific territory.

Nineteen Melanesians and two French soldiers died in the attack.

Gen. Vidal on Thursday dismissed the FLNKS accusations. "It is improbable that marksmen would execute a man by shooting him in the leg," he told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE.

The witnesses in the FLNKS videotape said that Dainou emerged from the cave unarmed after the attack, followed by those who had brought the supplies.

Security forces held their fire and ordered everyone to stretch out on the ground, then a soldier shot Dianou in the knee while others struck him with rifle butts, the youths said.

Gen. Vidal stressed that at noon, Dianou was still refusing to surrender and saying he would die in the cave. The hostages were freed about an hour and a half later.

As to the death of Wenceslas Lavelloi, an aide to Dianou, Gen. Vidal said he died at the mouth of the cave while trying to either escape or fight the attackers.

According to the separatists' account Wednesday, Lavelloi left the cave with Dianou and lay on the ground with the others, but was then summoned by a soldier and moved towards the mouth of the cave.

Those on the ground heard a shot then saw Lavelloi dead. A youth who had brought food to the cave was shot in the same circumstances, they said.

Gen. Vidal said he could not say exactly where the youth who had died, [as received] but "if he was at a combat post, even if he was unarmed, it is possible that he was shot at."

He confirmed that security forces had told the 15 or so people who left the cave after the assault by French troops to lie on the ground, saying that it was done while the cave was searched.

He said he would not have any further comment on the affair. A judicial enquiry into the hostage-taking was under way and "for me, the affair is over," he said.

He confirmed that the security forces had asked the 15 or so people who left the cave to lie on the ground after the attack, and said the cave was searched during this time. He added, however, that after the soldiers left around at 2:30 p.m., police found three surviving militants in the back of the cave.

He said he would have no further comment on the affair and that a judicial investigation was under way. "For me the affair is over," he said.

Kanaks Warn of 'Trouble' If Troops Not Reduced
BK1105070088 Melbourne Overseas Service in English
0500 GMT 11 May 88

[Excerpt] Kanak separatists in the French Pacific territory of New Caledonia have warned President Mitterrand of France of more trouble unless the military presence there is reduced. The main Melanesian separatist group, the Kanak Socialist National Liberation Front [FLNKS], said it had called for what it termed a 2-day period of grace from unrest. It wants to give the reelected President Mitterrand time to form his new government and address the issue of New Caledonia.

However, the FLNKS told reporters it could not be responsible for what might happen afterwards if Paris does not withdraw some of the additional 8,000 security force personnel flown into the territory recently. The group said its warning was in response to a 48-hour surrender deadline given by soldiers and paramilitary gendarmes on the Island of Ouvea, east of the territory's main island, for six men wanted for separatist violence. The deadline expired at midnight, but correspondents said it was not clear what was to happen after that.

The six men are wanted in connection with the Kanak attack on a French Army outpost on 22 April in which four gendarmes were killed and hostages taken. Twenty-one people, including 19 Kanak separatists and 2 French security personnel, died on Ouvea last week when a security force attacked the cave in which 23 French hostages were being held.

Meanwhile, the only trade union representing Kanaks in New Caledonia has called on fellow unionists throughout the Pacific to organize what it called reprisal action against French planes and ships. Officials of the union told a news conference in Noumea that they had also asked French doctors to support the struggle of the Kanak workers in New Caledonia. [passage omitted]

RPCR, FLNKS React to Mitterrand Re-election
BK0905061488 Melbourne Overseas Service in English
0500 GMT 9 May 88

[Text] New Caledonia's main right-wing loyalist party, the RPCR [Rally for Caledonia in the Republic], says France's newly reelected Socialist president, Mitterrand, will have to move very slowly if he tries to change anything in the French Pacific territory. The defeated conservative candidate, France's prime minister, Mr Chirac, attracted 90 percent of votes cast in New Caledonia where the main indigenous Kanak separatist group, the FLNKS [Kanak Socialist National Liberation Front], boycotted the election.

A spokesman for the RPCR said the vote had been like another referendum on the future of New Caledonia and the territory had shown again that it did not want independence. He said President Mitterrand must create a broadly based government including an overseas territories minister who could be a negotiator and restore peace and order if violence was not to return to New Caledonia.

The president himself, in a clear reference to violent events in the territory in recent days, has called for conciliation and dialogue while his Socialist Party urged new efforts to establish dialogue with Kanak militants.

An FLNKS spokesman in Paris hailed what he called President Mitterrand's great victory, and said the Kanak people renewed an offer of negotiations.

New Zealand

Minister Agrees To Meet Fiji Cabinet Members
BK1005062788 Melbourne Overseas Service in English
0500 GMT 10 May 88

[Text] A New Zealand Government minister has agreed to meet two cabinet ministers with Fiji's interim civilian government who are visiting New

Zealand. Fiji's information minister, Mr Charles Walker, and the country's tourism minister, Mr David Pickering, are in New Zealand to try and assure New Zealanders that the situation in Fiji is back to normal. New Zealand's minister for Pacific island affairs, Mr Richard Prebble, will meet the two ministers in Auckland on Friday.

A spokesman for Mr Prebble described the meeting as a courtesy call with no fixed agenda. He said the two are close personal friends of Mr Prebble.

The first contact between the two countries since the military takeovers in Suva was made earlier this year when New Zealand resumed aid to Fiji, but Wellington is yet to officially recognize the interim civilian government.

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DATE FILMED

12 May 1988

